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A correspondent says: "Reading your paper of October 11, I see you mention General O. O. Howard, as the only living general of the United States' great Civil War leaders. Well, I think you must have forgotten dear old Dan Sickles, of the Third Corps, who is very much alive, and who, though not a West Point man, was very much a leader and one that the brave General Longstreet, did not care to meet in the old war days, though he may much care to meet him these days. What General Sickles did at Gettysburg, did much to turn the tide of that great battle, according to General Longstreet's testimony." Among the major generals of Volunteers of the Civil War the following are still living: Nelson A. Miles, J. M. Schofield, Wesley Merritt, A. McD. McCook, J. H. Wilson, W. F. Smith, O. B. Willcox, Thomas J. Wood, B. H. Grierson, N. J. T. Dana, Wager Swayne, and Francis Fessenden, all major generals during the Civil War, and now in the Army. To these are to be added, W. B. Franklin, G. M. Dodge, Cassius M. Clay, Schuyler Hamilton and P. J. Osterhaus. The brigadier generals during the Civil War, now in the Army, are John R. Brooke, T. H. Ruger, Frank Wheaton, W. P. Carlin, Absolom Baird, H. B. Carrington, Laurence Pike Graham, Eli Long, Galusha Pennypacker, C. C. Gilbert, M. D. Hardin, W. H. Penrose and D. H. Rucker. We believe that all of the following are also living: Brig. Gens. Adelbert Ames, D. McM. Gregg, Alexander Shaler, A. S. Webb, J. L. Chamberlain, E. S. Bragg, W. H. Seward, Nehemiah Curtis, C. C. Dodge, Edward McCook, William Sooy Smith, John Beatty, William Birney, Cyrus Bussey, Jr., J. C. Caldwell, R. J. Catterson, A. L. Chettain, W. T. Clark, Powell Clayton, Selden Conner, John Cook, J. A. Cooper, E. S. Dennis, C. C. Doolittle, I. H. Duval, Hugh Ewing, R. S. Foster, L. A. Grant, William Gross, Edward Harland, T. M. Harris, M. S. Hascall, J. P. Hawkins, Hermann Haupt, Joseph Hayes, J. H. Ketcham, A. L. Lee, J. A. J. Lightburn, T. J. Lucas, John McArthur, G. F. McGinnis, N. C. McLean, J. W. McMillan, J. S. Nickerson, T. O. Osborn, C. J. Paine, L. B. Parsons, B. R. Pierce, W. H. Powell, Green B. Baum, A. V. Rice, L. F. Ross, J. B. Sanborn, R. K. Scott, T. T. Sherman, J. M. Schokelford, J. M. Thayer, Stephen Thomas, J. H. H. Ward, L. J. Wister.

There seems to be a growing dissatisfaction among officers of the Army with the present system of staff detail. Under the existing law it has been utterly impossible to get officers of the line who are willing to take the examination for admission to the Ordnance Department under the four years' detail plan, with a result that that important department is seriously handicapped in its work for the lack of officers. The trouble is that no inducements can be offered, as we pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of August 9, 1902. As it is in the Ordnance Department so it is in some of the other staff departments—in the Pay Department, for instance. Very few line officers are willing to take a detail as Paymaster for four years. If a Cavalry officer he gets no increase of pay; he enters upon a duty with which he is not at all familiar; he is put to an expense to furnish bond; he must be very clear headed and industrious if during the first year or so he hopes to avoid mistakes and not have his vouchers held up for erroneous payments, risking his own means, if he have any, or involving his bondsmen. There are innumerable laws and regulations governing payments out of the Army appropriations to officers and men. A line officer, unfamiliar with these, must work under great disadvantage, and with no corresponding benefit in a material way. The keeping of accounts and the handling of large sums of public funds

is a skilled occupation. It is an admitted fact that in all walks of life there are natural qualifications which some men possess and others do not. Thus it is evident that some officers are especially fitted for duty in the field with troops and others for staff duty. If our memory is correct it was Napoleon who remarked that Berthier was the best staff officer he ever saw—was invaluable—but that he was not fit to command a regiment. As to the duties of staff administration generally, in their widest scope, the average officer just about gets in a position to be useful, by familiarity with the multitudinous details, laws, practices, etc., at the end of his four years' detail. Of course, there are some officers who are especially fitted by natural and acquired qualifications; but is it more likely that the best qualified officers would be selected for appointment? We believe that within ten years the four years' detail will be abolished.

While the isthmian canal project is making but little apparent headway, there is cause for congratulation in the announcement that Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., retired, will be the president of the new canal commission when that body is organized. Admiral Walker is the head of the existing commission, as he was of the one that preceded it, and his presence at the head of the third commission means that the work of actual construction on the canal will receive the benefit of his great engineering ability and experience. The outlook for the canal enterprise is steadily improving. The attorney general of the United States reports that the purchase of the property and franchise of the new French Panama Canal Company for the stipulated price of \$40,000,000, would give this Government a valid title to the company's holdings. The response of Colombia to the United States proposal for a treaty governing the canal route indicates that the Columbian Government is not satisfied with the terms submitted. The offer for the route Colombia thinks that should have \$10,000,000 and a yearly payment of \$600,000 for the route instead of \$7,000,000, and the Colombian authorities protest that they have power to cede territory in perpetuity, and propose a lease for 100 years with renewals. It is also intimated that Columbia will insist upon some radical modification of the treaty of 1846, for the maintenance if open transit across the isthmus. This being the result of the action of Admiral Casey, in interfering with the shipment of Colombian troops and war material across the isthmus, which is regarded as an act of usurpation against Colombian sovereignty. The real reason for this demand, however, is probably that in secret treaties between Colombia and Chili, which have just come to light, Colombia guarantees to Chili certain important privileges of transit in time of war—privileges which Colombia may not be able to make good so long as the United States Government holds the authority conferred upon it by the treaty of 1846. Treaty or no treaty, the European nations would insist, and rightfully, that the United States should fulfill its pledges to the world with regard to the isthmus or stand aside and allow other powers to protect their interests.

After going over the records of American military operations in the Philippines with a fine tooth comb in search of a demonstrable instance of cruelty on the part of a commissioned officer, the "anti imperialist" scandal seekers believe they have found one, and have referred it to the Secretary of War for action. The officer concerned in this case is Capt. Cornelius M. Brownell, who entered the U.S. Volunteer Service on May 4, 1898, with the 1st Vermont Infantry, and who was mustered out as captain of the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry on July 5, 1899. It is charged that Captain Brownell, while serving in the Philippines, as an officer of Volunteers, ordered the torture of a native priest who was held prisoner, and it is to a great extent upon highly colored reports of the affair that the "anti imperialists" have based their recent accusations against the Army. We do not know whether Captain Brownell is guilty or not. But we do know that he is to be regarded as innocent until his guilt has been proved by competent legal evidence. And even if he be guilty, his conviction would not be taken by sane men as condemning the Army as a whole, any more than his acquittal would be taken as showing that the Army was morally infallible. We are persuaded, however, that Captain Brownell owes a duty both to himself and the Army in this matter. The volunteer service has ceased to exist and the War Department has no power to place him on trial, even if the evidence should seem to justify a court martial. The courageous thing for Captain Brownell to do, therefore, is to promptly institute criminal proceedings against his accusers in the civil courts, in order that the whole truth about his conduct in the Philippines may be brought to light. The charges against him have been used as the basis for atrocious slanders upon the Army as a whole, and he owes it to himself as well as to the Service whose uniform he wore, to see that the slanders are brought before the bar of justice. No officer of the Regular Army would remain silent under such imputations, and we trust that Captain Brownell will not do so.

One of the interesting questions awaiting negotiations between the United States and Cuba concerns the political status of the Isle of Pines, which, by the Treaty of Paris, was expressly reserved for determination in the manner indicated. The delay in these negotiations has led to embarrassing conditions in the

island. There is no legally constituted government. Eight members of the Cuban Rural Guard and an alcalde who administers civil process entirely by sufferance, and the only officials who are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. Fully one-half the entire area of the island has been bought by citizens of the United States, whose agitation in favor of public roads, sanitary reform and other innovations, is said to have provoked the angry opposition of the natives. The report that the United States intends to offer the Isle of Pines for sites for naval coaling stations on the Cuban mainland, has prompted an earnest protest from the American residents, who declare that if the territory passes under Cuban control their interests will be ruined. The situation, it will be observed, is exceedingly complicated. The Isle of Pines, because of the shallowness of its surrounding waters, is virtually worthless for naval purposes. It is rich in timber and minerals, however, and it has in climate, water and altitude the elements of a splendid health resort which have already engaged the attention of American capitalists. The question, therefore, whether we shall retain the island and provide it with an efficient administrative system, or turn it over to Cuba, is obviously one which requires a speedy settlement. And in arranging any settlement the first consideration must be given to those citizens of the United States who have invested their money and established their homes on the island on the assumption that it was to continue under American control.

Great Britain's ambitious scheme of imperial defense, which proposes that each of the British colonies shall tax itself to create a fund and maintain troops available for service in any part of the empire, has been sharply rebuffed by Canada, whose contribution of levies to the forces in the South African campaign certainly precludes any suspicion of Canadian indifference to imperial interests. It appears that at the imperial conference of colonial leaders in London during the coronation festivities Canada was asked to raise and maintain a permanent force of 5,000 men which should be subject to service under the command of British officers anywhere in the empire at any time. The Canadian representatives promptly rejected this proposal, holding that Canada's primary military obligation was to maintain an efficient force for the safeguarding of her own territory and that this force must remain under Canadian control. It is probable that this curt repudiation of the imperial defense program, together with the open disfavor it is held in Australia, will result in the abandonment of the whole fantastic scheme.

It is believed that the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is favored by at least two-thirds of the inhabitants of the islands; it was approved by a large majority of the lower house of the Danish parliament and it has been rejected by a tie vote in the upper branch of the body which represents the landed aristocracy of Denmark. The islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John are of no value, either commercial or strategic, to Denmark. Their former prosperity has vanished, their people are poor and discontented and on their annexation to the United States lies the only hope for a revival of their trade interests. The rejection of the treaty probably means that relief for the islanders will have to be provided at the expense of the tax payers of Denmark, and that will again bring the issue squarely before the people, whose desires have been defeated by the non-representative branch of the Danish parliament. When Denmark gets tired of carrying the islands, she will find a buyer for them in the United States. She cannot dispose of them to any other power. They belong to the America system. Political intrigue at Copenhagen may delay, but cannot change their ultimate destiny.

Lieut. George T. Emmons, U.S.N., retired, who is engaged in anthropological work in Alaska, reports the discovery of six additional monuments in the chain erected by Russia early in the last century to mark the boundary between her Alaskan territory and that of Great Britain. These monuments, which are of stone and ten feet high, show that a vast mineral belt of wonderful richness hitherto claimed by Canada is part of the territory purchased from Russia by the United States. It is thought, and we trust with reason, that the discovery of these ancient landmarks will lead to a prompt and final settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute which has more than once threatened to impair the neighborly relations between the United States and Canada.

Major C. H. Hitchcock, of the 1st Regiment, N.Y., who returned recently from a trip to Pennsylvania coal regions, in speaking of the National Guard troops under his observation, among other things says: "While the drill and discipline of the force is somewhat inferior to the standards of crack organizations elsewhere, no one who has seen these troops in the field can doubt their efficiency or their entire reliability. The percentage present, more than ninety, goes far to prove this, as does also the fact that almost none of the men were on the sick report or under arrest out of the entire brigade. These soldiers would never have turned out if they had not meant to perform their duty, and as a matter of fact, they are doing all that is required of them, earnestly and effectively."

The tenth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will take place in New York City, at 10 A. M., Thursday, Nov. 20, 1902. At No. 12 West 31st street, the sessions continuing through Thursday and Friday, Nov. 20 and 21. There will be a banquet at 7 P. M., Friday, Nov. 21, to which members and their guests are cordially invited. The Council will meet at No. 12 West 31st street, New York, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 4 P. M. Papers on the following subjects will be read at the meeting: The Preliminary Official Trial of the U.S.B.S. Maine, by Asst. Naval Constructor J. W. Powell, U.S. Navy; Vibration of Steamships; with special Reference to those of the 2d and Higher Periods, by Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N.; The Development of Modern Ordnance and Armor in the United States; by Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N.; Remarks on the New Designs for Naval Vessels, by Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U.S.N.; The Tactics of the Gun, by Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N. The prize competition will also be read and papers by the following: Henry S. Pritchett, L.L.D., Edward A. Stevens, Charles P. Paulding, William A. Fairburn, George W. Dickie, George C. Cook, Prof. Cecil H. Peabody, K. G. Meldaki. The subject of increasing the dues of the society to \$10 a year for members and associates and \$5 for juniors with entrance fees to the same amount will be brought before the meeting. Nearly the entire income is now expended in defraying the cost of meetings and the publication of the transactions. With only 841 members, the dues are only one-third those of the Society of Electric Engineers with 1,547 members, the Society of Mechanical Engineers with 2,307 members, and the Society of Civil Engineers with 2,508 members. The annual banquet of the society is expected to be held at Delmonico's; tickets \$5 exclusive of wine. The New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N.J., has extended a cordial invitation to members of the society to visit its works on Saturday, Nov. 22. The shipbuilding company has generously provided a special train which will take members from Jersey City directly to the works of the company in Camden; luncheon will be served at the works.

In the order of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and of the Trades Assembly of Schenectady, N.Y., recommending the expulsion of those of their members who belong to the National Guard, there is an unmistakable expression of the spirit of sedition and anarchy which the mass of right minded American wage-earners will contemplate with honest indignation. In Illinois, in New York and Pennsylvania, the National Guard is doing nothing but its simple duty, fulfilling the office of good citizenship by supporting the civil authorities in maintaining peace and order. Its members have interfered with no man who wanted to work; they have mined no coal, operated no trolley cars and made no effort to drive one employee from his job to make room for another. They have, however, in scores of instances, prevented the destruction of property, protected the helpless, including women and children, from assault and murder, and insisted upon the enforcement of law and justice. If such acts on the part of a guardsman disqualify him for membership in any labor organization, it is not himself but the organization that is to be scorned and branded as a public enemy. The most intolerant opponent of organized labor has never made so base a charge against it as is contained in this unblushing confession from Illinois and Schenectady that the man who dares to wear the uniform of his State in upholding the public peace has no business in a trades union.

Vice Admiral Lord Beresford of the British Navy, who returned to London on Oct. 27 from a sojourn of several weeks in the United States, is quoted in an interview as expressing the wish that the United States had a larger Navy. To the unthinking, this utterance may seem to indicate that Lord Beresford thirsts for warfare on the sea, but to those endowed with reason it simply denotes an enlightened desire for more secure defenses for international peace. The peace of England depends upon the steady expansion of her sea power along lines parallel to those of her commercial expansion. And far-sighted observers, like Beresford, realize that the same is becomingly increasingly true of the United States. There is no thought of hostilities in the suggestion that the Navy of the United States should correspond more closely to the strength of the Navy of her greatest commercial rival among Old World nations. There is, however, a pointed reminder that our security at home and our continued advance in the fierce rivalry for control in the traffic of the seas will depend more and more largely upon the preparedness of our fleets. Fortunately, the American people are coming to understand that an efficient Navy is a guaranty, rather than a menace, to peace, and that it is no more an incitement to war than an efficient police force is an incitement to rioting.

While it is not probable that the experiments with oil as fuel for naval purposes, which are now in progress at the Washington Navy Yard, will show that petroleum can be economically used as fuel in warships of the larger type, the results will undoubtedly stimulate still further tests along the same lines. As a matter of fact, it appears to have been pretty clearly demonstrated that, with available appliances, liquid fuel cannot be economically used in competition with

coal at normal prices, but on the other hand it has been proved—and the fact is an important one—that liquid fuel can be used with entire safety and with no excessive discomfort to the force employed in the fire room. What is needed to insure the practical use of fuel oil is a type of burner which shall be free from the defects of those which have been tried, and which shall be capable of developing the heat units of the material without waste in manipulation. These tests, therefore, which are to continue, are bound to serve as a stimulant to American inventive genius, in that they indicate a field in which an appliance capable of producing certain desired results will bring immense returns to the man who devises it. Lieut. Comdr. John R. Edwards, U.S.N., the senior member of the Liquid Fuel Board, is greatly pleased with the results thus far accomplished. "It will not be the Navy," he says, "but the country at large which will be the great beneficiary of these experiments. It almost seems providential that the Department should have inaugurated this extended series of tests months ago, and before there was even a hint that there might be probability of a coal famine. When the results of the Liquid Fuel Board are made public, it will cause thousands of inventors to work along proper lines, and there will be an impetus to the use of oil fuel that will be very surprising. It is more than likely the tests will be continued for the next six months."

It is probable, in view of the recent decision of the War Department, recognizing the Philippine Scouts as a part of the regular military forces of the United States, that a similar ruling will soon be made in the case of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. The present status of this regiment is anomalous. It is neither volunteer nor regular, and simple justice to the body itself, as well as to the U.S. Army officers who command it, requires that it shall be placed on a distinct and permanent basis as a part of the regular establishment. When that is done, this regiment, together with the two companies of U.S. Coast Artillery—the 56th and the 59th, both stationed at San Juan—will give the United States Government an efficient military force in Porto Rico that would be available for service elsewhere in the West Indies if emergencies should require. It is understood that the eight companies of the Porto Rico regiment will be reduced to sixty-five men each to conform it to the numerical strength of the regular infantry as prescribed by the order of Oct. 24. With the incorporation of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment into the general establishment, the last remaining incongruity in our military organization will have disappeared.

The 10th Battery of U.S. Field Artillery, formerly F, 5th Art. Captain Reilly, which made such a good record for itself in China where Captain Reilly was killed, arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 23 from Fort Walla Walla, Wash. The battery had been en route five days, having made frequent stops on the way for the purpose of exercising the men and horses. At all stopping places they attracted great attention by their fine display. The battery consists of six heavy field guns, with 111 men. Its officers are, Capt. Thomas Ridgeway, 1st Lieut. L. T. Boiseau and 2d Lieut. G. E. Carleton. The men of the 21st Infantry welcomed their new comrades heartily and did all in their power to assist them in getting settled. When the effects were well gathered together, the battery paraded over the reservation, making a fine showing. Since 1889, when Grimes's Battery left the post for Fort Riley, there has been no artillery at the post of Fort Snelling. The men will be quartered in the buildings near the bridge, known as the "Old Post," which have been vacant since 1889. This old post is one of the interesting features of the fort, it having been constructed in the year 1831. Many historical incidents are associated with it.

Among the minor problems confronting the British War Office is the question whether a soldier in uniform can legally be excluded from those portions of London theaters which are reserved for persons attired in evening dress. The matter was brought up in the House of Commons on Oct. 20, and, when asked what he proposed to do about it the War Secretary, Mr. Broderick, replied that if the theater managers refused to recognize uniform as equivalent to evening dress he should institute legal proceedings against them. On the face of it this appears to be a trifling matter, but is it so in fact? The uniform of the British soldier is a visible token of the nationality of the British Empire. He has no need to change it for other attire even when summoned before his sovereign, and it is the garb of honor, not of servitude. That London fashionable society should attempt to debar from any portion of a public theater a man wearing the uniform of the government he serves is an insult, not only to the army but to the King who commands it, and unless we greatly mistake the quickened military spirit of England this fact will be brought home to the offenders in a manner not to be forgotten.

General Funston, commanding the Department of Colorado, in commenting upon the trial of Private Ganong, 12th U.S. Inf., sentenced by A.G.C.M. to forfeit \$3 of his pay for being absent without leave, says: "In the foregoing case, the slovenly record submitted by the court contains a profusion of clerical errors and uncertified alterations by interlineation and

erasure. Evidently paragraph 4, circular 8, c. s., thus headquarters has been overlooked. Furthermore the record fails to account for the 'additional' member as present or absent and to state whether if he were present, the accused had an opportunity to challenge him. Again it is of record, that the accused produced a pass couched in ambiguous terms, a literal construction of which would give him authority for the absence found. He swore that this literal construction was the one he himself placed upon the pass, and he is clearly entitled to the benefit of the doubt."

M. P. Cloarec, reviewing the recent joint maneuvers of the United States Army and Navy in "Le Yacht," expresses the opinion that neither service has profited much by the experiences of the war with Spain in the matter of understanding the service opposed to it. Each believed, M. Cloarec says, that it had reduced its adversary to helplessness; the forts appear to have fired without occupying themselves very much with the results of fire, and the squadron seems to have considered that the fire of the batteries was a negligible quantity. It is a new proof, he believes, of the difficulties the officers of the land and sea services have in coming into accord on the most essential points; a difficulty which is coming to light in all countries, and which proves the necessity for frequently bringing into contact the army and navy of a country, especially in what concerns the defense of coasts. The difficulties of coast defense, he suggests, would be less great if the matter were entrusted to a special corps having numerous naval adjuncts.

Among readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the rejection of the proposed treaty between the United States and Cuba by the government at Havana will cause no surprise whatever. The result was distinctly foreshadowed in these columns several weeks ago, and it fully justifies our frequent expressions of apprehension respecting the stability of Cuban institutions. It would be presumptuous to ascribe the rejection of this treaty to bad faith on the part of the Cuban Government, but if that is not the reason for it then we must attribute the whole proceeding to impracticable views and impossible methods among those in control at Havana. The counter proposition submitted to the United States by Cuba has not yet been disclosed, but there is nothing in recent experience to warrant the belief that it will be satisfactory. In rejecting the treaty on the ground that it did not concede all she wanted, Cuba has repudiated the homely doctrine that half a loaf is better than no bread. Evidently, therefore, the only thing to do is to wait until she reverses herself and resumes her judgment.

One fact demonstrated during the recent British naval maneuvers in the Mediterranean is that wireless telegraphy, in its present stage of development, is of little, if any, practical value for war purposes. Communication between ships of one squadron was interrupted and completely disordered by an operation with the opposing squadron, who deliberately sent confusing messages, the result being that the whole system broke down and was abandoned. To devise a system which shall be secure against interference or interruption from the enemy is a problem of wireless telegraphy yet to be solved. Without such security, any system would not only be useless but positively dangerous to the user in time of battle. Claims have been made that such a system has been invented, but the claims are yet to be substantiated.

The Council of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba have decided to call a convention, or reunion of the National Society for next summer. The date has not been definitely fixed, but will probably be about July 17, the fifth anniversary of General Toral's surrender. General Shafter and Major Sharpe, National president and secretary of the society, are now making up the Committee of Arrangements. It is understood that several cities are bidding for the honor of the encampment, among them being Washington, Detroit, and Chicago, each of which has a flourishing branch society.

A magnificent 12-oared barge, 30 feet long, for the President's yacht, Mayflower, has been forwarded to that vessel at Washington. The barge which was constructed at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., is a splendid specimen of the boat building art, and is splendidly polished natural woods, and nickel plated trimmings.

We have received Volume VIII of the Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, issued by the Government Printing Office. It contains the decisions from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, of Comptroller Robert G. Tracewell and Assistant Comptroller Leander P. Mitchell.

A recent suggestion from President Roosevelt to the several cabinet officers that more economy can be exercised in the preparation of the various annual reports comes as a welcome evidence that interminable data are no longer to be regarded as a desideratum.

Enlistments for the line of the Army, during the months of September, amounted to 1,869 for the general recruiting service; there were 1,372 enlistments in cities; and 497 other enlistments, making a total of 1,869.

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Capt. C. M. Thomas, U.S.N., who on Oct. 19 inspected the U.S.S. *Essex*, commanded by Comdr. L. C. Heilner, has made a very complimentary report, of which the following is an extract: "The sail drill was admirable, the apprentices showing agility, quickness of movement, knowledge of their duties, and familiarity with the lead of the rigging. All plain sail was made to royals, light sails taken in and furled, and a close reef taken in the top sails, reefs shaken out, and all sails furled in ten minutes. The general condition of the *Essex*, hull, between decks, store rooms, boats, and the entire equipment, shows constant care and attention, everything being in the very best order, clean and tidy, and not a roach or water bug was seen in any part of the ship, and it gives the inspecting officer pleasure to add that he never witnessed a more satisfactory inspection of a vessel of War during his forty years of naval service. Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, in forwarding the report to Commander Heilner, says: "The Department is very gratified to receive such a report, which reflects credit on yourself, the officers, and all connected with the ship, and it is desired that you communicate to those under your command this expression of the Department's commendation."

Naval construction in Japan may be considered to have entered upon a new stage of development with the launching of the gunboat *Romblon*, at the official opening of the works of the *Uraga* and *Ishikama* Dock Company on Oct. 15. The *Romblon* is one of the five vessels of a common design which are being built in Japan for the United States, and all are intended for coastwise service in the Philippines. The *Romblon* was christened by Miss Evans, daughter of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., commander in chief of the Asiatic Station, and the ceremonies were exceedingly picturesque. After breaking the customary bottle of wine in honor of the event, Miss Evans opened a beautiful paper cage attached to the bow of the vessel, liberating a large number of pure white doves, which in their flight filled the air with dainty paper flowers of every conceivable hue. Among those in attendance at the launching were Rear Admirals Evans and Rodgers, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie, U.S.N., Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., Mr. Buck, U.S. Minister to Japan, Baron Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admirals Ito and Insuye, of the Japanese Navy, Count Arco-Valley, the German Minister to Japan, and a large number of other prominent members of official society.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Va., which was awarded the contract for building the battleship *Louisiana* by Secretary of the Navy Moody, has executed its contract and bond for \$3,990,000, and the same has been approved by the Department. The Citizens' Trust and Guaranty Company, of 720 Fourteenth street, Washington, D.C., is the surety on the bond. Work will begin at once on the *Louisiana* and will be pushed with all diligence to the finish, the competition with the New York Navy Yard, where a similar ship is under construction, being the active motive for speed in both cases. The Newport News Company has recently determined to increase its working force to 10,000 men by reason of the tremendous increase in orders for shipbuilding work. It is believed by those expert in the subject that the Newport News Company will probably win out in time of construction and possibly in speed, and certainly in cost. The fact that at the Navy Yard the working force is employed a quarter less time per day will serve as a handicap for the naval program, and the ability of the civilian company to obtain material will operate against the naval party to the competition.

With the promotion of Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th Inf., to Brigadier General, and his transfer to the retired list of the Army, which will take place some time in November, the active Service will lose an officer whose long and useful career has been distinguished throughout by unvarying gallantry, skill and efficiency. General Hood's advance from the enlistment as a private soldier of the Ohio volunteers in 1861, to his present rank, was won by merit alone. After serving through the Civil War, the outbreak of the war with Spain found him a lieutenant colonel. During 1898-9 he was in command of the Western end of Porto Rico, after which followed three years of arduous service in the Philippines in the course of which he commanded three provinces in the Northeastern part of the Island of Luzon. He was the first officer to be appointed as a Military Governor by Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, then commanding the Philippines, and his administrative work as well as his military services was conspicuously thorough and popular. General Hood's entire record in the Philippines adds an emphasis of its own to the humanity and wisdom which have animated the American policy in dealing with those islands.

On June 24, 1902, the following Executive Order, to take effect July 1, 1902, was issued and published for the information and guidance of the Navy Department in a General Order under date of June 25, 1902: "Each enlisted man of the Navy shall receive seventy-five cents per month in addition to the pay of his rating, for each good conduct medal, pin or bar, which he may heretofore have been, or shall hereafter be awarded. Each petty officer holding a certificate of graduation from the Petty Officers' School of Instruction or as gun captain, or both,

shall receive two dollars a month in addition to the pay of his rating." Under this claim was made by a petty officer retired under act of March 3, 1899, for the additional pay of seventy-five cents for each good conduct medal, pin or bar which he had received. This claim was referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who says: "It is my opinion, therefore, and I so decide, that General Order No. 91 Supra, applies to enlisted men of the Navy on the retired list of the grades whose pay on the active list is affected by said general order, and that such enlisted men on the retired list are entitled to the full amount of the additional pay therein provided for, if they come within the conditions required."

Brigadier General George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 1902, shows beyond all question that the duties devolving upon the Engineer Corps are greater now than ever before, and that they are steadily increasing. The officers engaged in engineering work during the year numbered 150, and their duties, which General Gillespie describes at great length, included the command of three battalions of troops, the expenditure of about \$3,000,000 appropriated by Congress for fortifications and kindred work, of over \$80,000,000 appropriated for river and harbor work; the construction and repair of the entire light-house system of the country; the water supply; the municipal engineering, and a share in the city government of the United States; the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park; the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes; and the mining and debris commission in the State of California. General Gillespie's report will be the subject of more extended notice in future issues of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

Anxious inquiries about the cholera situation in the Philippines from relatives and friends of Americans now in the islands indicate a degree of alarm which is not warranted by the information received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Cable inquiry was made of Governor Taft as to the actual conditions at this time. In a cable received Oct. 30 Governor Taft states that the cholera has practically disappeared from the Island of Luzon, and that in Manila there have only been an average of two cases a day for the last ten days. In all, twenty provinces are now practically free from the cholera. Only five provinces are now seriously affected, the provinces of Iloilo, Occidental Negros, Capiz, Samar and Misamis. The percentage of mortality which in the beginning reached 90 per cent, has been greatly reduced, and is now generally below 50 per cent. The Commissioner of Public Health for the Archipelago states that Cebu has already been declared a clean port, and that Manila will be so declared on the 1st of November.

We continue to have inquiries from lieutenants in all arms of the Service pertaining to the arrangement by the War Department of lieutenants according to their lineal rank. This has and probably will continue to be a puzzling matter, as there are apparently many departures from the law passed Feb. 2, 1801. In all of the cases that have been called to our attention, however, we have, upon investigation, found that the arrangement is correct and legal. If first and second lieutenants who are still uncertain as to why they were given the lineal rank they have been will bear in mind that in the arrangement of the lineal list the following considerations had to be followed, we believe there will be no further trouble: 1. The arrangement was made according to length of commissioned service prior to Feb. 2, 1801, irrespective of date or rank. 2. No one could be placed above any one else in the same grade with greater length of service. 3. The lineal rank of those already in the Service Feb. 2, 1801, who had greater length of service than their seniors by date and acted as a block to those appointed with less service.

Capt. Joseph V. Cunningham, formerly of the 42d Inf., U.S.V., now practicing law at New Castle, Pa., has sent a circular letter to the Officers of the Volunteers, organized under the Act of March 2, 1890, informing them of the effort made on behalf of the Volunteers, to secure the two months' extra pay, as well as the travel pay, which was provided by law at the time of their acceptance, which movement he has been constantly working on since his muster out. A firm of well known lawyers of Washington, D.C., tried a test case in the Court of Claims, and were successful in obtaining a favorable decision, this being followed by an appeal by the Government to the Supreme Court, where the case is awaiting trial. Captain Cunningham, and his legal associates, ascertaining that they were all working for the same end, have combined for further prosecution of these claims.

The application of officers for retirement from the Navy with advanced rank after forty years' service as provided by the personnel law, continues much to the regret of the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy may recommend in his forthcoming annual report that that section of the personnel law which gives this privilege be abrogated. Besides those officers whose names we published Oct. 25 another able and efficient officer has this week applied for retirement after more than forty years' service. This is Capt. Chapman C. Todd, who was recently in command of the *Brooklyn* and formerly hydrographer of the Navy. Of course Captain Todd's application will be approved and he will go upon the retired list with the rank of

rear admiral, but the Navy Department regrets exceedingly to lose the services of such a valuable officer.

Major Gen. Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C., in his current annual report, says with reference to what is known as the "international gun," which played a picturesque part in the siege of Pekin and was presented to West Point, that Capt. John T. Meyers, U.S.M.C., suggested the propriety of having this valuable historical relic restored to that branch of the Service by which it was operated during the defense of the legations, and upon the matter being brought to the attention of the War Department by the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War directed that the gun be turned over to the Navy Department and sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for preservation.

Although the Secretary of War has not yet begun the preparation of his annual report, it is understood that, in view of the almost unanimous opinion of Army officers in favor of the selling of beer at Army post exchanges, he will call the attention of Congress to the matter, with a view to having that body pass such legislation as necessary to again permit the regulation of such sales by the War Department. General Corbin has about completed his annual report and it is also understood that he recommends in the most strenuous manner, that beer be sold at Army post exchanges.

Major William A. Mann, 14th U.S. Inf., is in full agreement with Brigadier General Funston and other officers who hold that the abolition of the sale of beer at Army canteens has been a detriment to the military service. "When we had the canteen," says Major Mann, "the men were at liberty to get a glass of beer when they wanted it, but were always under the supervision of the officers, whose duty it was to see that none had too much. Only beer was provided for them in the canteen, and always the best. The matter is now out of the hands of the officers and the police see the consequence."

A cable dispatch was received at the Navy Department Oct. 27, from Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, U.S.S. *Montgomery*, which is on her way from Colon to San Juan, saying that he had found everything quiet at San Domingo City, where it was reported last week that a rebellion had broken out. This being the case, the *Montgomery* will carry out her original orders, and as soon as she has replenished her stores at San Juan, she will relieve the *Cincinnati*, which is stationed at Cape Haytien, allowing the latter vessel to come northward. One case of yellow fever was reported on the *Montgomery*.

Capt. H. C. McClellan, of the Revenue cutter *Manning*, on duty in Alaska, writing from Dutch Harbor, Sept. 19, recommends that a revenue cutter be stationed at Attu, as Canadian sealers are beginning to appear there. Boulder Island, he reports, is about fifteen miles in circumference. The department officials say two vessels will be stationed in the Aleutian islands hereafter for patrol of the group. Next spring a thorough exploration of the new seal island will be undertaken.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the Frye prize of 1902, for best and second best short papers on a military subject, not otherwise provided for, as follows: First, Captain O. T. Kenan, late 29th Inf., U.S.V., \$60 and certificate of award, subject, "The American Soldier in the Tropics;" second, Captain P. E. Pierce, 13th Inf., \$25 and certificate of award, subject, "The Squad Formation: Its Advantages as Illustrated by an Infantry Company in the Philippines."

Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is endeavoring to institute a reform in the matter of making changes in the personnel of a warship when that ship once goes into commission. A marked peculiarity among both officers and men is that as soon as their ship begins to fit for sea an insane desire manifests itself to get detached, and Admiral Taylor has given stringent orders that changes in the personnel of ships fitting for sea shall only be made for the most urgent reasons.

Owing to the fortunate provision of Admiral Bradford, the coal question is not one which is causing any anxiety among naval people, for it is found that coal sufficient for the oncoming naval maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea is on hand at the coaling stations at Culebra, Key West, Dry Tortugas and Pensacola.

A detachment of the 7th U.S. Cavalry and the 3d Battery of Field Artillery, which spent a week at the horse show at Atlanta, Ga., returned to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., on Oct. 19. The soldiers were well treated by the people in the Georgia capital and will have occasion to always remember their trip with pleasure.

As a result of an examination before a Naval retiring board, 1st Lieut. James W. Lynch, of the Marine Corps, has been wholly retired from the Service with one year's pay. The board found Lieutenant Lynch incapacitated for active service, not as an incident of the Service.

We publish elsewhere in this issue, the full General Order reorganizing the Army. A synopsis of the order appeared in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of Oct. 25, page 177.

NAVAL ORDNANCE WORK.

ADMIRAL O'NEIL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, in his annual report estimates that his bureau will require for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, an appropriation of \$13,182,806.75 divided as follows: For the naval gun factory, \$2,485,000; torpedo station, \$65,000; naval militia, \$60,000; general repairs, \$30,000; contingent, freight, etc., \$75,000; civil establishment, \$46,006.75; public works, new naval magazine at or near Boston, \$300,000; torpedo station, Newport, R.I., \$25,000; naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., \$14,200; powder depot, New Jersey, \$19,600; naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., \$50,500; shell house, naval magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va., \$11,000; connecting with city water mains naval magazine, Fort Norfolk, Va., \$1,500; increase of the Navy, armor and armament, \$10,000,000.

Admiral O'Neil states that 234 guns were completed at the large gun factory during the year under review. No material change has been made in the method of gun construction, except that the tubes of all guns of late manufacture of and above six inches in caliber are reinforced to the muzzle.

The 12-inch guns have been lengthened five calibers in order that the muzzles of the guns will project well clear of the ship's side, when they are trained abeam, in order that the blast from them may not affect the medium caliber guns on the deck below. The only accident of importance to guns afloat during the year happened to the 13-inch gun which was injured on board the *Kearsarge* which has been repaired by the insertion of a lining tube. There has been practically no injury to guns in service due to the erosion of the bore by the powder gases except in the case of the 13-inch on Indiana which has been replaced. It was fired only 71 times. Six-inch, 40-caliber gun No. 121 has been fired 1,169 times at the proving ground and 65 times elsewhere—a total of 1,234 rounds—and is slightly eroded at the origin of the rifling and will probably be relined.

The Bureau has in press a series of publications in pamphlet form containing a complete description, with appropriate lithographic reproductions, of all guns, mounts, and ordnance outfits supplied to ships. It is intended, when they are completed, to supply each vessel with such pamphlets, suitably bound, as pertain to her outfit. This work, much of which was originally prepared by the late Lieut. R. D. Tisdale, U.S.N., is in charge of Lieut. F. K. Hill, U.N., attached to the Bureau of Ordnance.

The manufacture of armor, Admiral O'Neil says, has progressed in a satisfactory manner, 7,612 tons having been delivered. No improvement worth speaking of, seems to have been made in the quality of armor of late. Recently, the armor manufacturers voluntarily made a reduction of ten shillings per ton on the royalty for the Krupp process.

So far as quality is concerned, the manufacture of smokeless powder during the year was satisfactory, though the quantity was not entirely adequate. With the exception of ignition and shell powder, no black or other than smokeless powder has been purchased or manufactured for the Navy since the Spanish-American War. The returns from ships and from powder magazines have been favorable, and no unstable powders have been detected. With few exceptions the ballistic properties of the powder has practically remained unchanged. In a few instances the powder has become drier, and in consequence quicker. Numerous experiments have been conducted at Indian Head with a view to establishing a reduced charge of smokeless powder for large caliber guns, for use in target practice, not only on the score of economy in the expenditure of powder, but to save the wear and tear on the guns and mounts. A number of experiments have been made at Indian Head with a view to determining the best and most expeditious method of drying smokeless powder. Interesting experiments, attended with promising results, have been made with a view to determining the feasibility of imparting some coloring matter to smokeless powder during the process of its manufacture, which would indicate by a change in, or by loss of color, whether the powder was undergoing dangerous decomposition. Important changes have been made in the method of determining the volatiles in smokeless powder, which may also furnish a means of eliminating all outside influences in making stability tests. The quality of smokeless powder manufactured during the year is decidedly superior to that previously manufactured, due to the more thorough purification of the "pyro," the greater rigidity of the acceptance tests, and to a better knowledge of and a more accurate determination of the best size and shape of the grain and its thickness of wall for each caliber. The adoption of black prismatic in place of fine-grain black powder for ignition charges for smokeless powder has been attended with very satisfactory results, a much less weight of ignition powder being required when prismatic powder is used. The smoke due to the ignition charge is hardly perceptible. In the case of the 12-inch, 40-caliber guns, the ignition charge has been reduced from fourteen pounds of fine-grain black powder to two and one-third pounds of black prismatic. In the case of six-inch guns, three prisms of black powder form an efficient ignition charge and in four-inch guns, one prism. Special forms of pressed black powder for use in guns using brass cartridge cases have been made for experiment. Notwithstanding the utmost care in the manufacture and packing of smokeless powder and of determining the proper charge for a given muzzle velocity, it is almost certain that slight changes in its ballistic properties will from time to time be observed, due to changes of temperature alone.

The most interesting event during the year in connection with projectiles is the development by the Firth-Sterling Steel Company of a new type of shell, having the perforating power of the regular armor-piercing projectile with the capacity for a large bursting charge. The requirements for these shells on test are that at a prescribed velocity they shall completely perforate, unbroken, a plate of hard-faced armor a caliber in thickness and then be in condition for effective bursting. A number of shells of this description have been ordered, and the first three lots have successfully passed the requirements. These shells are fitted with soft caps.

Several new sights were designed during the year and a number are being made for trial. All new guns of and above four inches in caliber are being supplied with sights on both sides, and also the guns of older manufacture as opportunity offers. No thoroughly satisfactory range finder for use on board ship at sea has been found, though a considerable number of designs have been submitted. A prismatic instrument, designed by Messrs. Searles and Saegmuller, for deter-

mining the distance of an object from an elevation where the horizon is visible, has been submitted and is now under consideration. A Barr and Stroud range finder has been in use on board the *Albany* for the past year, and has been favorably reported on, and a number of similar ones have been ordered from the manufacturers. Two Zeiss stereoscopic range finders have recently been received and are being tested. Lieut. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., has designed a range finder intended for use on shore, and an experimental one has been made by the Army for test. The vertical range finder referred to in the Bureau's last report, while correct in principle, proved to be unsatisfactory in some respects for use on board ship. A new type of Fiske range finder has been installed on board the *Cincinnati* for test. An ingenious device called a "tracer" has been submitted to and experimented with by the Bureau. It consists of a burning composition incased in the rear end of the base-fuse stock, which is lighted after the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun, the idea being to follow with the eye the flight of small projectiles fired at night. The device has worked admirably at the proving ground, and a number of one-pounder shells so fitted, have been sent to one of the battleships for further experiment and to see what the effect will be when they are fired in the beam of a searchlight.

In view of occasional instances, in which the plastic pad and split rings used as gas checks in naval guns get cut or burned, thereby causing delay in opening the breech, experimental pads are now being tested which were subjected to considerable greater pressure than was formerly used in the process of manufacture in the hope that they will prove to be an improvement upon those now in use.

No new torpedoes have been manufactured. During the past year, electric firing devices have been installed in all new torpedo vessels, which seem to fully meet all requirements. Experimental torpedoes, quite different in many important features from those now in service, have been designed and will soon be tested.

Admiral O'Neil recommends that the 15,000 six-millimeter rifles be retired from the service as soon as practicable and be replaced by others of the same caliber as is used by the Army, of which the Navy now has 16,720.

Ninety-five six-inch 30-caliber guns have thus far been converted to rapid-firing guns, leaving twenty-seven guns of this class yet to be converted. About nineteen guns a year for the past five years, have been converted at an average cost of \$1,315 each. The use of electric power for operating turrets and other armament-hoists, motors, elevating gear and rammers for heavy guns, and turret-turning machinery gives great satisfaction and is believed to be better adapted for the purpose than any other system.

The remarkable increase of late years which has been made in the energy of guns, due to changes in their dimensions and to the introduction of improved explosive agents for propellants, can best be illustrated by two examples. A few years ago, the six-inch gun was 30 calibers in length and weighed 4.8 tons; its muzzle velocity was 2,000 foot-seconds (using brown powder and a 100-pound projectile), its corresponding muzzle energy was 2,773 foot-tons, and its practicable rate of fire was two and one-half aimed shots a minute; its muzzle energy per minute was therefore 6,932 foot-tons. The latest type of six-inch gun is 50 calibers in length and weighs 8.2 tons; its muzzle velocity (using smokeless powder and a 100-pound projectile) is 5,836 foot-tons; its practicable rate of fire is eight aimed shots a minute, and its muzzle energy per minute, therefore, is 46,688 foot-tons, or more than 600 per cent greater than that of the 30-caliber guns using brown powder. The muzzle energy of one round of the present gun, using smokeless powder, is 3,063 foot-tons greater than that of the old gun, using brown powder, an increase of 109 per cent.

Admiral O'Neil points out that it has always been the policy of the United States to provide its vessels of all classes with great battery power; that is, to so arm them that they shall be superior to foreign vessels of equal class in that respect, and that sentiment still prevails; and while we have, in a few instances, subordinated all other elements to speed, it is not likely to occur again, and the consensus of opinion at the present time is in favor of applying large percentages of weight for armor and armament rather than to limit them for the purpose of attaining the last possible fraction of a knot of speed. An extra speed of one knot in a vessel of the Louisiana class adds 235 tons to the weight of the vessel or more than the equivalent of eight eight-inch guns and mounts or two 12-inch turrets. This extra knot of speed, while perhaps very desirable, as it is represented by engine and boiler power, would never be realized except on the vessels' speed trials, and in any event would disappear a few months after the ships were docked, cleaned, and painted; whereas, their guns and armor will remain as long as the vessels endure; consequently it has been deemed preferable to have them 18-knot vessels, with greater powers of offense and defense, rather than 19-knot ships with a sacrifice of both. Admiral O'Neil is convinced that no mistake has been made in adjusting the speed, armor and armament of the cruisers Tennessee and Pennsylvania.

High praise is given to Capt. E. H. C. Lutze, U.S.N., for his work as superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory since March 31, 1900. He was unremitting in his efforts to maintain the establishment on a high plane of efficiency, and his administration of affairs has been entirely satisfactory to the Bureau. The average number of employees was 2,115.

The Naval Proving Ground and Smokeless Powder Factory are still in charge of Lieut. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., who has held this important and responsible position since Jan. 3, 1900, a period of two years and eight months. As he is now under orders for sea duty, the Bureau desires to record its appreciation of his valuable services and painstaking efforts in conducting the numerous and exacting duties devolving upon him. No accidents have occurred in connection with guns. The great increase in the power of guns of recent years, and their greatly extended range, renders a more isolated location necessary for proving and ranging them. A tract of land at Stump Neck, just below Indian Head, and containing about 1,084 acres, has been purchased during the year as a measure of precaution, as on one occasion, a 13-inch projectile fired from Indian Head landed on the property, the land lying nearly in line of fire when firing at long range. The total quantity of powder made at these works during the year was 496,353 pounds; 378,500 pounds of ether, 1,275,492 pounds of nitric acid, and 516,575 pounds of gun cotton to be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder were also produced. The system of nitrating by the use of centrifugal is now in general use, and is preferred to the pot or trough system, as it entails less hardship on the employees. An attempt has been made to use a surveillance magazine, but the automatic

regulators for maintaining the temperature at 105 degrees F. failed to work satisfactorily. The average cost of mixed acid, by purchase, is about \$22 per ton, whereas it can be manufactured at a cost of about \$12.40 per ton. The Bureau believes that a foreman, who is a practical powder maker, should be allowed for the smokeless powder factory at Indian Head, as about 120 men are regularly employed. The manufacture of smokeless powder is a study of itself and requires familiarity with a special branch of knowledge, which is by no means general.

A class of enlisted men has, as usual, been under instruction in torpedoes, electricity, mining, countermining, and diving at the Torpedo station, but the Bureau regrets to say that it has been one of small proportions, thirty-three being the total number during the year. The general condition of the station is excellent, and reflects much credit on the officer in charge.

The Bureau renews its recommendations that a suitable site be procured for a naval magazine outside the limits of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., being convinced that the only proper course to pursue is to provide suitable magazine facilities at each port. The most pressing need at Boston is a new naval magazine, and the Bureau renews its recommendations of the last two years, that a site therefor be secured as soon as practicable. There is no naval magazine worthy of the name east of New York, and immediate steps should be taken to provide for one.

No important developments have taken place in this country during the past year with respect to submarine vessels, and none, so far as can be learned, of any consequence abroad. Referring to the explosion on the submarine boat Holland on July 30, 1902, Admiral O'Neil states that there was no gasoline on board, and it is quite certain that the explosion was due to the presence of hydrogen gas which had formed after the ventilation of the battery tanks on the preceding day. Accounts of similar accidents on board of foreign built boats are reported. The Bureau renews its recommendation that officers and men be specially trained for service in submarines and that enlisted men, when so employed, be given an increase of pay.

Noting the fact that there are no ordnance factories in the United States comparable with the Krupps in point of size and capacity, the Bureau finds it gratifying to know that such as we have, do not suffer by comparison, with any of them as regards the character of the work performed or the method of performing it.

The Bureau is convinced that the training of gun pointers is the most important matter in connection with the enlisted personnel that the Department has to consider to-day. Once a man becomes an efficient gun pointer, no pains or expense should be spared to retain his services, for he is the most important man in the ship—the most costly to train and the most difficult to get. The Bureau's thanks are due to Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., for aid given it in connection with the arrangement of various devices during the period he was acting in the capacity of inspector of target practice under the Bureau of Navigation. The Bureau considers it necessary that a skillful ordnance engineer and designer, from civil life, should be permanently employed in the Bureau, and also one at the Naval Gun Factory.

In conclusion, Admiral O'Neil expresses his thanks for the faithful and efficient service rendered during the year by the personnel of the Bureau. These include Lieut. Volney O. Chase, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver, Lieut. Cleland Davis, Lieut. F. K. Hill, and Lieut. Edward McCauley, all of the Navy.

WHAT OUR TRAVELING GENERALS THINK.

Major Generals Henry C. Corbin and Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., who arrived in New York on Oct. 25 from Europe, whether they went to represent the Government at the maneuvers of the German army, have given interesting notes on their foreign experiences to the New York Sun, in which journal they were published on Oct. 26. From the interview with General Corbin we take the following extracts.

"We saw a great deal of the German Emperor on the Templehof field, where we witnessed the magnificent maneuvers of the German army. And they were magnificent. The Emperor kept us going at a pretty lively rate. One evening the operations began at 5 o'clock, and the troops were kept moving until after 11, when the recall was sounded. In that time the cavalry—9,000 mounted men—went thirty-two miles. The last four miles was a charge at full speed, and when it was over there was not a helmet lost or a buckle undone or a horse knocked out. That charge was a grand sight. Just think of 9,000 horses galloping in formation for four miles as fast as they could go. I never saw anything like it before. Gen. Young, who is one of the best cavalry officers the United States Army has ever had, said to me when it was over: 'I tell you, Corbin, we haven't anything to come up to that.' The Germans breed their own cavalry horses, and they know how to do it. When we went over there we expected to boast a little about the superiority of our Kentucky mounts, but we didn't boast when we saw their horses. We haven't anything like them. They breed special classes of horses for light cavalry, heavy cavalry, light artillery, heavy artillery and transportation. The Emperor told us that he put as much Arab blood into the breed as was possible without making the animals too small. He rode an Arabian, not very big, but as fine a horse as I ever saw.

"There was an alleged interview with me, printed in a European paper, in which I was made to criticize the German army for its close formation. I was made to say also that Lord Roberts and the English representatives at the German maneuvers agreed with me. Lord Roberts never spoke to me about the methods of the German army while we were in Germany. We were very careful—the foreign representatives—to avoid any discussion of that character. While we were riding about the Templehof field we talked together about the jack-rabbits and the white-tailed deer and the abundance of game in Germany, but we didn't criticize the hosts or their military methods. That interview was fictitious.

"As for the close-order formation, which you know was abandoned by the United States Army, I will say this: That if the magnificent solid bodies of German troops which we saw in the maneuvers ever get close enough to an enemy in that formation without serious loss, they will go over that enemy and annihilate him like a big steam engine would.

"No other Army in the world could withstand the shock of that wonderful line; that big machine, well oiled, well built, perfect in all parts, and ready to run as smoothly and as irresistibly as the best motor that ever was built. It's the finest fighting machine in the world.

"There is a mistaken impression in this country that

the German people and soldiers have no liking for or pride in their military service. Just the contrary is true. The Army is everything. The boys look forward to the time when they are to be soldiers and if they don't enter the army, it affects their whole life. The young fellow who gets out of being a soldier for one cause or another might as well leave the country. The girls won't have anything to do with him, and the other young men shun him.

"Emperor William said: 'I can say to President Roosevelt that I accept this invitation to participate in the St. Louis Exposition in the spirit in which it was given, and I will make up a very nice party to represent me at the fair.' The King of England said practically the same thing, and he will probably send the Prince and Princess of Wales. King Edward left the impression on our minds that unless something happened to prevent, he would send as good representatives of distinguished persons as the Kaiser would. Yes, I may say that I think it is certain that the Prince of Wales will come. Prince Henry and Count Waldsee will be over here to the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great, in May of next year. There will be quite a large party with them. Emperor William said that if Prince Henry's tour of sea service was up by then, he would send him over. Lord Roberts will be here next September. He is coming just to see the country. He told Ambassador Choate that he had promised me that he would be in America, and he added, 'God willing, I shall keep the promise.' I'm sure the American people will give him a rousing reception, for he deserves it. He is about the size of Phil Sheridan and as like as two peas to old Tecumseh in manner."

The following passages are from the interview with General Young:

"We attended a couple of reviews, preparatory to the maneuvers, and on the morning of Sept. 8, set out for Frankfort-on-the-Oder, the nearest point by rail to the stretch of country, 100 miles wide, where the maneuvers were to be held. On the way to Frankfort we rode in a car directly behind that of Prince Henry. Soon after the train started, he invited us in and insisted that we stay until we got to the journey's end. When we arrived we saw a little bit of the workings of that marvellous organization known as the German General Staff. The maneuvers were an inspiration and an education. We have been directed by the Secretary of War to discuss nothing for publication which should properly form a part of our official report, but I may say this: I, of course, was especially interested in the cavalry, and I have no hesitation in saying that the German Cavalry horses are the finest animals I have ever seen in a military establishment. And there is every reason that they should be. The German Government owns the sires of all the horses used in the German Army. These sires are French thoroughbreds imported into Germany.

"All the representatives of the United States at the maneuvers, as well as Generals Roberts, French, Kelly-Kenny, and Ian Hamilton, were provided with superb horses, but they were no better than any of the others used by the German officers or men, with the exception of the horses used by the Emperor. Those were beautiful Arabs and full of gait from tip of ear to tip of tail, and had the endurance of a Texas mule. The Emperor, by the way, is a superb horseman, and as during a ride as you will see anywhere. In this respect he is much like President Roosevelt. He may cut a little bit more beautiful figure astride a horse than our President, but I am inclined to think that some of the obstacles which President Roosevelt takes in his regular daily rides across country would be regarded as pretty stiff propositions to negotiate by even so fearless an equestrian as Emperor William.

"On the last day of the maneuvers, there was a grand cavalry charge led under him, and they went through corn-fields and potato patches and across ditches and over fences, and I believe they'd have ridden over houses if any had been in the way. I watched this charge from a piece of road overlooking the field, until my dander rose up and I couldn't stand it to sit still any longer. So I put spurs to my horse and joined in the run. I rode only a short distance from the Emperor, and I had some of that cornfield-and-potato-patch riding myself. I was—well, it was a bit rough, but we got through all right, and during the day I saw but two troopers of all the 10,000 unhorsed."

"If you were going into a fight, General, which do you think you would rather have with you, our Regular Army, or an equal number of German soldiers?" asked the Sun man.

"Now, you're not going to get me to make any invidious comparisons; but I don't mind telling you that I'd be just as well satisfied in a hard skirmish to have our own Regulars with me as to have the Germans. Now, I want to explain this. The Yankee soldier has more initiative than any soldier I ever saw. For that reason, the aggregate of him ought to make the best army in a tough tussle. But we have not the training of the German Army."

"After the maneuvers were over, we took our leave of the Emperor on the field, and then we separated for individual trips to other cities of the Continent, before we joined forces again to go to England. You know, of course, of our luncheon with the King, and of our visit to Aldershot. The English have learned a lot from the South African War, and I believe, in time, that the British Army will be a nearer approach to ours than any in Europe. I was sorry not to have been able to spend a longer time at Aldershot, because I wanted to have a good talk about cavalry matters with General French."

Col. J. H. Page, 3d U.S. Inf., commanding at Fort Thomas, Ky., has issued instructions that the post school for officers begin its work on Nov. 3. Recitations will be held daily, from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1:30 p. m. to 2:30 p. m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. The course of instruction, etc., will be as prescribed in G.O. 102, Sept. 22, 1902, A.G.O. Subject to any changes or substitutions that may be necessary, the following officers are detailed as instructors: Administration—Major George K. McGunnegle, Capt. William R. Sample, adjutant, and William P. Jackson, quartermaster, 3d Inf.; drill regulations—Major William Paulding, and Capt. F. R. Day, 3d Inf.; manual of guard duty—Capts. F. R. Day, and Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Inf.; small arms firing regulations—Major William Paulding, and Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf.; minor tactics—Major George K. McGunnegle, and Capt. F. R. Day, 3d Inf.; military law—Capt. William R. Sample, adjutant, and W. P. Jackson, quartermaster, 3d Inf.; field engineering, military topography, and sketching—Capts. Maury Nichols, and John W. Barker, 3d Inf.; international law—Capts. Charles G. Dwyer, and H. A. Smith, commissary, 3d Inf.; hippology—Major William Paulding, and Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf.

PERSONALS.

Ensign W. V. Tomb, U.S.N., is at El Paso, Texas, where he will spend the winter.

Mrs. James G. Blaine is visiting her parents, Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. R. Musgrave, A.C., has opened a recruiting station for Fort Monroe, Va., at Lenoir, N. C.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 8.

Captain Chadwick, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Chadwick are visiting Captain Barnes and Mrs. Barnes at Lenox, Mass.

A son, Dennis Edward Nolan, Jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, 30th U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., Oct. 18.

Mrs. Ayres, the widow of General Ayres, and his daughter, Juliet Opie Ayres, are staying at Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass.

Comdr. G. Blocklinger, U.S.N., who has been ordered to duty on the Asiatic station, will sail per steamer from San Francisco, Nov. 7.

Comdr. E. M. Hughes, U.S.N., who has been ordered from Newport, R.I., to the Asiatic station for duty, will sail from San Francisco, Nov. 15.

According to a despatch from Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 29, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., in command of the Marietta, is ill with fever at La Guayra.

Miss Annie C. Dunkle, of Beech Creek, Pa., who was called to Fort Lincoln, by the recent illness of her niece, Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, will remain at Lincoln for the winter.

Miss Glentworth, the author of "A Twentieth Century Boy" and "The Tenth Commandment," is the granddaughter of the late Horatio Nelson Glentworth, Medical Director, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Watts, U.S.N., whose marriage took place in Washington last spring, have returned to the capital for the winter and have taken an apartment at the Portland.

The contributions to the General Sigel Monument Fund received up to Oct. 28, amount to \$4,930. The treasurer of the fund is Richard H. Adams, the Yorkville Bank, Third avenue and Eighty-fifth street, Manhattan, N.Y.

The address of Mrs. Robert W. Allen, widow of the late Pay Inspector Allen, U.S.N., has been given as "The Maury," corner of Nineteenth and O streets, Washington, D.C. "The Maury" is one of the more modern apartment houses in that neighborhood.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. S. Burt are visiting Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Trout, 2d U.S. Cav., at Fort Myer, Va. Mrs. Burt and the general expect to remain there until after Christmas, when they will go South touring through North Carolina, thence to Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, U.S.N., spent a part of last week in Richmond, Va., visiting her friend, Miss Kathleen Anderson, daughter of Archer Anderson, Esq., one of Richmond's leading business men. Mrs. Taylor returned to Washington the latter part of the week.

Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster, U.S.N., retired, has been ordered to inspection duty at Peoria, Ill., Linden, Ind., and Owensboro, Ky., in connection with the cellulose factories at those points. The special form of cellulose made at these points is the variety called "corn-pith" cellulose, which has been employed on several of our later ships with satisfaction.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Grey Skipwith, U.S.N., left Richmond on Oct. 23, for San Francisco, where he rejoined his ship, the Albatross, now at the Golden Gate preparing for renewed cruising in the South Seas as soon as a few necessary repairs have been completed. Notwithstanding that Paymaster Skipwith has completed a full tour of sea service on the Albatross, it is his desire to remain on that duty for a portion of another cruise. It is likely the Department will accede to his wishes in this respect.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., has been selected as the successor of Rear Admiral Casey for the command of the Pacific Station, who is now at Panama protecting American interests on the Isthmus, and will possibly await his relief at that point. Until now Admiral Glass has been in command of the Naval Training Station at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Harbor, and his last sea service was in command of the U.S.S. Charleston during the late Spanish war. It was while in command of this fine vessel that Admiral, then Captain, Glass occupied the now famous Island of Guam. This choice for the command of the Pacific Station is an excellent one.

"Mrs. Rachel Beck, wife of Major William H. Beck, 6th U.S. Cav., and it is to be hoped soon to be Brigadier General U.S.A., says the Lincoln, Ill., Daily Courier of Oct. 23, "who has been here for several weeks, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Latham, departs Friday, Oct. 24, for Springfield, to be there for a brief time. Then the lady will proceed to Washington. Mrs. Beck is a charming lady and the ladies in Lincoln she met are delighted to consider her a friend. Mrs. Beck and her husband visited in Lincoln in the past, several times, and the late visit was the first in many years. When Major Beck is retired, he will be welcomed to Lincoln again with his brilliant wife and be given the freedom of the city."

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba have been experiencing rapid growth during the past few weeks. Among the recent acquisitions, we note the following names of officers of the Army: Lieut. Col. Daniel Cornman, Major John C. Dent, Capt. Henry J. Hunt, Lieut. Edward C. Bolton, Capt. Harry F. Rethers, Capt. William Wallace, Col. A. W. Corliss, Capt. Matthew A. Batson, Major Leaven C. Allen, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, Asst. Surg. Henry S. Greenleaf, Major William Lassiter, Lieut. William H. Plummer, Capt. Charles E. Tayman, Capt. John S. Grisard, Col. A. L. Wagner, Lieut. Allen Briggs, Capt. I. C. Jenks, Lieut. George R. Greene, Capt. A. H. Martin, Capt. E. H. Plummer, Major W. H. Kell, Lieut. Col. John J. O'Connell, Lieut. E. H. Wagner, Capt. F. S. Wild, Lieut. Donald C. McClelland, Major C. A. Booth, Lieut. George W. Sager, Col. Evan Miles, Capt. James H. Reeves, Lieut. O. F. Snyder, Capt. M. M. McNamee, Capt. John F. Morrison, Lieut. T. A. Roberts, Capt. M. F. Smith, Lieut. N. M. Green, Capt. H. G. Lyon, Lieut. Charles F. Bates, Lieut. Berkley Enoch, Capt. J. P. O'Neill, Capt. H. B. Nelson, Capt. H. C. Keene, and Capt. Albert Laws. Among the new life members we note also the name of Capt. M. D. Cronin, 25th U.S. Inf., and Major William Cooke Daniels, U.S.V. The secretary of the society is Major A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., whose address is Denver, Colo.

General Schofield, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schofield are making a short stay in Washington, D.C., after passing the summer in Bar Harbor.

Capt. Girard Sturtevant is en route to Manila to join his regiment, the 5th Infantry, and is not at Fort Wood as was erroneously stated.

A daughter, Julia Elizabeth Moxley, was born at Stillmore, Ga., Oct. 23, to the wife of Lieut. James R. Moxley, Philippine Scouts.

Ex-Lieut. Col. Jasper E. Brady, of the 23d N.Y., and a former officer of the U.S.A., has left his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., for Los Angeles, Cal. He is said to have consumption.

Capt. Chapman C. Todd, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Brooklyn, after more than forty years' service, has applied for retirement. It will be granted him before the Brooklyn sails for the Southern maneuvers.

Capt. W. Maynard, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list on Nov. 1, entered the Naval Academy, Oct. 6, 1862, being appointed from Tennessee, and was graduated in 1866. He reached the grade of captain March 9, 1900.

Miss Summerhayes, daughter of Major J. W. Summerhayes, retired, is visiting her brother, Mr. Harry Summerhayes, in Schenectady. Major and Mrs. Summerhayes are still at Nantucket, but intend spending the midwinter months in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. John Tipton Dunn, 11th U.S. Inf., is visiting his sisters, the Misses Dunn, Santa Monica, California, and Mrs. F. K. Ward, wife of Major Ward, 1st Cav., Los Angeles, Cal. Lieutenant Dunn is en route from the Philippines to the Fort Leavenworth School.

Comdr. William H. Beehler, U.S.N., late naval attaché at the U.S. Embassy, Berlin, accompanied by Mrs. Beehler and family, has returned to the United States and reported his arrival to the Navy Department. Commander Beehler returned on board the Frankfurt.

Mrs. W. Bainbridge Hoff, wife of Captain Hoff, U.S.N., retired, together with her daughter, have gone to Annapolis to spend a month with her son, Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff, U.S.N., at the Naval Academy. On their return to Washington Mrs. Hoff and her daughter will occupy apartments at the Grafton for the winter.

The friends of Lieut. Commander and Mrs. R. M. G. Brown, U.S.N., retired, will regret to learn of the serious illness of their daughter at Elkins, W.Va., where they have been spending the summer with Mrs. Brown's parents, Ex-Senator and Mrs. Henry G. Davis. The disease from which the little girl is suffering is typhoid fever.

Sergt. Major James Ryan, U.S.M.C., who was placed on the retired list Oct. 20, having served thirty years, is a well known resident of Vallejo, Cal., having his home and family there. He was on duty at Mare Island for years, having been for a long time orderly to the commandant. He is a splendid drill master and he will remain a resident of Vallejo.

The Signal Corps of the Army has just issued a new work entitled "Notes on Laying, Repairing, Operating and Testing Submarine Cables," written by Capt. Edgar Russel and Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, both of the Signal Corps. The new work will be of especial interest to the officers and men of this Corps, and is a valuable addition to the books of instruction issued under the direction of General Greely.

Lieut. Commander Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty on board the U.S.S. Franklin, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, as executive officer. This is one of the most notable assignments to strictly line duty which has occurred in the case of a former engineer officer. Mrs. Bennett will join her husband and will make a pleasant addition to the already strong naval set of Norfolk and the navy yard.

A letter from Fort Lincoln, at Bismarck, N.D., states that Mrs. McCaskey, née Edna McClelland, wife of Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, who has been seriously ill, is much improved. So much so, that the trained nurse from Minneapolis, who has been taking care of Mrs. Caskey, will leave in a few days. This will be encouraging news for the friends of Mrs. Caskey, who was taken ill suddenly some four weeks ago.

Mrs. Beatty, wife of Lieut. Commander Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., with their two children, are visiting Mrs. Beatty's mother, Mrs. Peachy, of Woodley Lane, Washington, D.C., following a prolonged stay in Europe. Lieut. Gilbert Chase, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chase are also guests of Mrs. Peachy. Lieut. Comdr. Beatty is at present attached to the U.S.S. Saratoga, the Public Marine Schoolship of Philadelphia.

Capt. Frederick William Fuger, of the 13th Inf., Mrs. Fuger and their little son, Theodore Hall Fuger, are now visiting Mrs. Fuger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Parsons Hall, at Gross Pointe, Mr. Hall's beautiful country seat, outside Detroit. About Nov. 1, they will go to Washington, where they will visit Captain Fuger's parents, Major and Mrs. Fuger, and in December go out to California, where Captain Fuger's regiment is now stationed. Captain and Mrs. Fuger have been charmingly entertained by their friends in Detroit, where they will be greatly missed during the coming winter.

Paym. George M. Lukesh, U.S.N., concluded his duties at the navy yard Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 24, and left next day for New London, Conn., to relieve Paym. H. T. Skelding of the accounts of the gunboats Eagle, Vixen and Yankton and will then proceed to Key West, the winter rendezvous of the Cuban surveying fleet.

Dr. Robert L. Carswell, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who has passed a successful examination for the position of assistant surgeon U.S.A., is a graduate of the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University. In the fall of 1900 he went to New York to take a special course in the hospitals of that city, and he secured diplomas from the health department there, from the Riverside Hospital and the St. Catherine Hospital, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

At a meeting of the Woman's Club of Lincoln, Ill., Oct. 22, Mrs. W. H. Beck, wife of Major Beck, talked of the Filipinos, their past and present conditions, and their future prospects, their lives, their homes and their dress. She dwelt at length on their music and its characteristics. She told of a serenade by a barefooted native band in cheap muslin garments, of their skill and the excellence of their rendition. Mrs. Beck mentioned the courtesy and culture of the common people and their love of the beautiful. She told of the hardships endured by the American soldiers and of their courtesy and manliness. She concluded with a tribute to the city of Lincoln and her love for Lincoln and her friends there, and her reverence for the man for whom it was named. Mrs. Beck's talk was received with applause.

Gen. T. Schwan, U.S.A., is at 1310 20th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., is at 1706 S street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., is at present residing at 78 West 5th street, Oswego, N.Y.

Contract. Surg. D. W. Overton, U.S.A., is a recent arrival at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty.

Capt. H. G. Bishop, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Adams, R.I., is visiting in New York City.

Col. Wirt Davis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis's address for the winter will be the Albion Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Veazie, has returned from a house party at the home of Col. and Mrs. Calvin R. Nutt, at Frederick, Md.

Lieut. C. G. Bunker, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Getty, S.C., is visiting at 579 Summit avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brayton, have taken quarters for the winter at 919 Fifteenth street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry and her son, Mr. W. Seton Henry, have taken an apartment at the Sevillian, 117 West Fifty-third street, New York.

Lieut. Col. Frank Thorp, Art. Corps, arrived Oct. 28 from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., at Fort Howard, Md., and has assumed command of the post.

Mrs. Royal, who has been at Dublin, N.H., has returned to Washington, D.C., for the winter. The address in that city is 1818 N street.

Lieut. S. M. Bowman, Art. Corps, on sick leave from Fort McHenry, Md., is undergoing medical treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merritt, returned from abroad Oct. 28. After a short stay in New York they will go to Washington for the winter.

Gen. W. M. Wherry, U.S.A., and Miss Wherry have ended their visit to New York City and returned to their home at Cincinnati, O., preparatory to spending the winter at St. Augustine, Fla.

Capt. E. T. Brown, Art. Corps, who has been before the examining board at Governors Island, N.Y., for promotion is visiting friends at Paris, Me., before returning to Cuba.

Capt. C. F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., lately at Fort Screvea, Ga., arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., this week and has entered upon duty at 1428 Arch street, in that city, as attending surgeon.

Mrs. E. M. Danes, widow of the late Major H. C. Danes, Art. Corps, is visiting her sister at No. 6 1/2 William street, Auburn, N.Y. She has not decided when she will return to San Francisco, Cal.

General and Mrs. Sinclair, after an extended trip through the West, and a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Hawthorne, at Vancouver Barracks, have returned to Washington and opened their apartment at the Farragut.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jayne, are keeping house this winter at 804 19th street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Lieut. Jayne and Mrs. Jayne have recently returned from Samoa, where Lieutenant Jayne was stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poore, parents of Lieut. Charles J. Poore, U.S.N., have returned to their home, 1644 21st street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Anita Poore, their young daughter, is a great favorite in Washington among the smart set.

Fort Monroe, Va., did honor on Oct. 30, to Miss Helen Gould, who with a party of friends visited the post to assist in the dedication of the Y.M.C.A. building on the reservation donated by her in the interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

Colonel Compton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Compton, have leased their house, 1416 21st street, N.W., Washington, D.C., to Mrs. Gregg, and they will pass this winter visiting their son and daughter, Mrs. Smith, wife of Major Leonard Smith, U.S.A., in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. J. J. Ahern, is visiting Mrs. Cass, and Mrs. Wallen, at their home in Plainfield, N.J. Mrs. and Miss Ahern will return to their home in Washington, D.C., in November, when Miss Ahern will act as maid of honor at the wedding of her friend Miss Ellen Hodge, daughter of the late Colonel Hodge, U.S.A.

A correspondent gives us the name of a fourth survivor of the original 162 members of the Aztec Club formed in the City of Mexico in 1847. He is Gen. Parmenias T. Turnley, of Tennessee, residing at Highland Park, near Chicago. He was president of the Aztec Club in 1897 and delivered the address that year at the banquet at Sherry's, New York, Oct. 13, 1897.

Bergt. E. Dunaway and Privates M. Gallagher, H. Bunker, G. Butcher, W. Mansfield, C. Thiery and J. Carr, of the 80th Company of Coast Artillery, put out in a rowboat from Fort Schuyler, N.Y., on the night of Oct. 25, and after an hour's search, rescued Capt. William Morrison and Max Muller from the hull of the capsized sloop Echo, which was drifting in the Sound.

Army officers lately registering in New York are Capt. J. T. Crabs, Capt. S. A. Kephart, Major W. C. Gorgas, Capt. W. V. Judson, Grand Hotel. Capt. J. W. Ruckman, Gen. F. D. Grant, Manhattan; Lieut. Marshall Childs, Holland House; Col. H. F. Brewerton, Victoria; Capt. C. B. Hagadorn, Lieut. H. E. Yates, Navarre; Major L. W. V. Kenna, Murray Hill; Capt. W. A. Campbell, Astor House.

Major George H. Penrose, U.S.A., Mrs. Penrose, her guest, Miss Whatron, and Capt. C. W. Penrose, 28th U.S. Inf., made up a party which went to Victoria from Port Townsend, Washington, Oct. 24, on a sightseeing expedition. The outing was in honor of Captain Penrose, recently detached from Plattsburgh barracks and ordered to the Philippines. Captain Penrose leaves San Francisco at an early date to join his command now stationed at Cavite.

The Military Service Institution has awarded the Fry Prize for 1902, for best and second best short papers on a military subject, not otherwise provided for, as follows: First, \$60, Capt. O. T. Kenan, late of the 20th Infantry, U.S.V., subject, "The American Soldier in the Tropics." Second, \$25, Capt. P. E. Pierce, 13th Infantry; subject, "The Squad Formation; Its advantages as illustrated by an Infantry Company in the Philippines."

Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., who is expected to arrive in San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, between Oct. 30 and Nov. 3, is to be given a public reception. The presidents of the various commercial associations of San Francisco have formed a committee and will invite him to a general reception in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. He will also be the chief guest at the annual banquet of the Merchants' Association.

General Sinclair, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sinclair, have returned to their apartment in the Farragut, Washington, D.C.

General John Moore, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moore have returned to their home, 903 16th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry, have as their guests Mrs. McWhorter, and Miss Adams of Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. and the Misses Smith, wife and daughters of Col. Allen Smith, U.S.A., will pass this winter in New York City.

Lieut. J. M. Wheeler, Art. Corps, on a short leave from Fort Hancock, N.J., is visiting at 143 West 5th street, New York.

A son, Arthur Owen Bump, was born to the wife of Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th U.S. Inf., at New London, Oct. 24.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley, sailed from Galveston, Tex., Oct. 29, on the steamer Concho, for New York City.

A daughter, Savilla Latham Gamble, was born at Lincoln, Ill., Oct. 25, to the wife of Lieut. Aaron L. Gamble, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Julia, who have been spending the summer at Highland Falls, N.Y., left there this week to spend the winter at Baltimore, Md., with apartments at the Albion Hotel.

Paym. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., who was somewhat suddenly detached from the battleship Alabama a few days ago on account of an attack of typhoid fever, is under treatment in Brooklyn, where he is progressing satisfactorily.

Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet, accompanied by Messrs. Stewart and Frederick Van Vliet, Jr., and Miss Sadie Van Vliet, have returned to 819 15th street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from Shrewsbury, N.J., where they passed the summer.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Mrs. Grant made a brief visit to the Point last week en route to the General's new command, San Antonio, Tex. They arrived on Wednesday, and were present on Thursday at the review given the Crown Prince of Siam, upon whom General Grant had called in New York City on the previous day.

A splendid portrait of Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., authorized by the legislature of Vermont, his native State, was unveiled in the Statehouse at Montpelier on Oct. 29. The presentation speech was made by Ex-Governor Stickney and the address of acceptance by Governor McCullough, who paid a lofty tribute to the Admiral's life and achievements. Admiral Clark, who was present in full uniform with Mrs. Clark, spoke briefly.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Daisy Heath, daughter of Major and Mrs. Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, Frankford Arsenal, to Mr. Charles J. Ramsburg, Germantown, Philadelphia.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mamie R. Stafford, daughter of Mrs. Alice M. Stafford, and the late Major Stephen R. Stafford, U.S.A., (retired), to Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 5th U.S. Inf.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Sedgwick Kent, daughter of Brig. Gen. J. Ford Kent, U.S.A., retired, to Capt. Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf. U.S.A.

Miss Marian E. Leech, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Leech, of Washington, D.C., was married to Asst. Paym. Franklin P. Sackett, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Sackett, of Providence, R.I., at the old South church, Boston, Mass., Oct. 25. The bride's little sister, Miss Catherine O. Leech, was the flower girl and carried a basket of pink chrysanthemums. The best man was Mr. Harry Sackett, and the ushers were, Messrs. Lester H. Monks, Gordon Reed, Merlin White, and Walter Kilbuth. A reception followed at the Somerset, where the bride's father and mother are residing.

The engagement of Miss Dorothea H. Curtis, daughter of Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U.S.A., retired, and sister of Lieut. Laurence A. Curtis, 22d Inf., to Mr. Wallace W. Chickering, is announced. Miss Curtis is a graduate with the degree of A.B., of the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Chickering is a graduate of the University of Michigan, with the degree of M.E.

Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Elvira Dickerson, were married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, by the Rev. Edward B. Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Wright have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Josephine, to Lieut. Col. David Porter Heap, U.S.A., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1902, at high noon, Calvary church, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Capt. Joseph Lippincott Knowlton, U.S.A., and Miss Eliza Elanora Danier, were married at St. Helena's church, Beaufort, S.C., Oct. 2.

The friends of Lieut. Milton Eugene Reed, U.S.N., will be interested in the notice of his marriage at Montevideo, Uruguay, on Oct. 1, 1902, to Miss Nina Swalm, daughter of Col. Albert W. Swalm, of Iowa, United States Consul at Montevideo. Lieutenant Reed is now on duty on the U.S.S. Iowa, flagship of the South Atlantic station, and the marriage took place at Holy Trinity church, where it was witnessed by officers of the Iowa and Atlanta, the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the family of the President of Uruguay, the Ministers of Foreign Relations, of War and Marine, and a large circle of friends of the family of the bride from Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and elsewhere. Lieut. Edward S. Kellogg, of the Atlanta, was groomsman, and Mrs. Kellogg, the matron of honor, the ushers being officers from the Iowa and Atlanta. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the United States Consulate. One of the notable gifts to the young couple was a beautiful silver tea service, appropriately engraved, presented by the messmates of the groom, the wardroom officers of the Iowa.

A notable wedding in naval circles occurred at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28, when Miss Louise Wainwright, daughter of Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, was married to Lieut. Walter S. Turpin, U.S.N. The wedding took place at 2 o'clock P.M., at the superintendent's mansion, and was simple and beautiful. The ceremony was performed in the west parlor, which was beautifully decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums, together with palms and potted plants. In front of the mantel was an arch of chrysanthemums and under this, the ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Clark, chaplain of the Naval Academy. The halls and other rooms of the house were also decorated with flowers.

palms and plants. The wedding march from "Lohengrin," was played by the Naval Academy orchestra under Professor Zimmerman. The bride's only attendant was her maid of honor, Miss Pogram, of Richmond, and the groom's best man was Midshipman Richard Wainwright, Jr., a brother of the bride. During the ceremony, the orchestra played "Evening Star," a song from "Tannhauser," and after the ceremony, Mendelssohn's wedding march from "Midsummer Night's Dream." The bride's gown was of taffeta and old lace, made very simple. She carried a bunch of violets. Miss J'gram, the maid of honor, was gowned in white chiffon over silk. She wore a large white picture hat, with white plumes, and carried American Beauty roses. The groom, his best man, and Commander Wainwright, wore the special full dress of their respective ranks. After the ceremony a wedding luncheon was served by Demonet, of Washington. The bride's going-away gown was of blue cloth, tailor-made. Lieutenant and Mrs. Turpin started for the North in the afternoon. Among those present at the wedding and reception, were as follows: Major and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, who have recently returned from the Philippines; Mrs. Seton Schroeder, wife of Commander Schroeder, U.S.N.; Mr. Dallas Wainwright, of the Coast Survey, a brother of Superintendent Wainwright; Miss Wainwright; Mrs. Fox, wife of Commander Fox, U.S.N.; Miss Bradford, daughter of Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. P. Turpin, father and mother of the groom; Mr. Turpin and the Misses Turpin, of Centreville, Md.; Comdr. and Mrs. C. E. Colahan; Comdr. and Mrs. George L. Dyer, Mrs. George Dyer, Jr., Prof. and Mrs. O. G. Dodge, Prof. and Mrs. N. M. Terry, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Fullam, Miss Edith Cutler, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Jr., Mrs. A. M. McCormick, Mrs. John Rodgers, Capt. Francis A. Cook, Lieutenant Robertson, Prof. Paul J. Dashill, Mrs. William Larned, Lieut. C. T. Jewell, Lieut. A. M. Procter, and Paymaster and Mrs. Goldsborough.

Miss Bessie Howard, daughter of Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U.S.A., was married at Burlington, Vt., on Oct. 29 to Mr. Joseph Bancroft, of Wilmington, Del. The marriage ceremony took place in the First church, which was decorated with palms, bay trees and festoons of evergreen. The best man was Mr. Henry C. Fritz, of Wilmington, Del., and the ushers were Messrs. J. Chester Gibson and F. Taylor Gause, of Wilmington; Dr. Macey Brooks and Mr. Wilfred Bancroft, of Philadelphia; Mr. Otis McG. Howard, of Chicago; Mr. David C. Fenner, of Bethlehem, Pa.; Mr. Timothy W. Sprague, of Boston, and Mr. H. S. Howard, of Burlington. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Howard, and the bridesmaids were Misses Mary Gray, Grace Gray, Jeanie Gray, Alice Bancroft, Susan Thompson, Nina F. Howard, Florence Allen and Constance Hickok. The wedding ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, in Summit street. Guests were present from Wilmington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Omaha, New York, Portland, Ore.; Providence, R.I.; Boston and Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft after a wedding trip will reside in Wilmington.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edna Ella Smith, daughter of Capt. J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N., to Lieut. E. T. Fryer, U.S.M.C., who is now serving with the marine battalion on the Isthmus of Panama.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Julia Gertrude Tribou, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Liley, of Tecumseh, Mich., to Major Albert S. Cummins, Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

Cards have been received for the wedding of Lieut. Robert Courtney Davis, and Miss Ruby Caroline Hale, which will occur on Nov. 12, at 6:30 at St. James' church, Lancaster, Pa. A reception will follow the ceremony at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Andrew J. Steinman.

The marriage of Mr. Leonard Sherman Horner, of New York, son of the late Surgeon Frederick Horner, U.S.N., to Miss Julia Stuyvesant Barry is announced to take place at Clifton Springs near Warrentown, Va., on Nov. 8.

St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C., was filled with the friends and admirers of Miss Mary Stone, on Monday, Oct. 27, to witness her marriage to Mr. Milton Le Roy Gough. The bride entered the church with her father, Mr. Charles Allston Stone, formerly of the U.S. Navy, who resigned in January, 1897. The ushers were Messrs. Oliver C. Hine, Edward C. Duvall, Andrew Duvall, Jr., and Mr. J. Morrill Chamberlain. Mr. Eugene Gough, a brother of the groom, was best man. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of the church. A breakfast followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stone, to which a few intimate friends were invited. The bride's gown was a beautiful creation of cream lace over chiffon and satin. Her tulle veil was held by a crown of orange blossoms, and her bouquet was of white chrysanthemums. Among those at the church were Major Richard Parker, and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Charles A. Poore, and Miss Poore, Mrs. Herbert Wilson, Miss Van Williamson, the Misses Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. William Baldwin, Mrs. Jewell, Miss Veazie, Mrs. Brinton Stowe, and others.

RECENT DEATHS.

Phillip Heard, the infant son of Capt. J. W. Heard, 3d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Heard, died at Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 25, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The funeral of the late Major Charles H. Bonestee, 23d U.S. Inf., who died on the transport Sherman while on his way home from a three years' tour of duty in the Philippines, took place on Friday, Oct. 24, at Bridgeport, Conn., his birthplace. On the arrival of relatives and friends by special car from New York, the remains were met and escorted to the cemetery by the band and a battalion of four companies of the 4th Connecticut National Guard, under command of Major Hurley and a platoon of the 16th U.S. Infantry from Fort Slocum. The casket covered with the national colors was borne by eight non-commissioned officers of the 16th Infantry. The honorary pall bearers were: Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., Capt. C. M. Truitt, 21st Infantry, Capt. F. J. Kernal, 2d Infantry, Capt. F. H. Lawton, Commissary, all former brother officers of the deceased in the 21st Infantry; Major E. E. Dravo, Commissary, a classmate at West Point and Lieut. C. B. Stone, 23d Infantry. The religious services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Brooklyn. Three volleys were fired by the detachment of the 16th Infantry, and taps were sounded by a former trumpeter of Major Bonestee's company, now a resident of Bridgeport. Throughout the city flags were half-masted, and there was a great turn out of citizens to do honor to the memory of a brave and patriotic soldier. Among the Army officers

who attended were Brig. Gen. W. F. Spurgeon, Lieut. Col. W. H. Boyle and Lieut. Col. Leslie Smith. Brig. General Frost with his staff represented the National Guard of Connecticut.

Assistant Surg. Walter E. Griffin, U.S.N., died at Cavite, P.I., Oct. 28. He was appointed from Michigan Feb. 20, 1902.

The funeral of the late Sergt. Patrick Ryan, U.S.A., retired, took place with military honors Oct. 25, at St. Peters' church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.

Col. Norman M. Smith, formerly of the 18th Regt., Pennsylvania National Guard, veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, died Oct. 28, of paralysis.

Major James C. Merrill, surgeon, U.S.A., died in his apartments at the Portland, Washington, D.C., on Oct. 21, after a long illness. Brief funeral services were held over his remains at the hotel on Oct. 23, at the conclusion of which the remains were removed to Boston for interment. There was a large attendance of medical officers and others, including Surgeon General O'Reilly. The body bearers were eight members of the company of instruction of the hospital corps. Major Merrill, who was appointed to the Army from Massachusetts as an assistant surgeon, June 28, 1875, was known as one of the brightest minds in the medical department, but was handicapped by physical infirmities. A graduate of Harvard College and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he reached the grade of major and surgeon in March, 1894. His last service was as librarian of the Army Medical Museum, Washington. In addition to being a master of eight languages he was an authority on natural history, especially the branch of ornithology.

William E. Chandee, who died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, was the father of the wife of Passed Asst. Payton, D. V. Chadwick, U.S.N.

Mrs. Sallie A. Tilton, who died in Baltimore, Oct. 18, 1902, was the widow of the Hon. Warren Tilton, of Boston, Mass., a graduate of Harvard, class of 1844, and a member of an old New England family, well known in business circles. She was the sister of the late Judge Robert Ould, of Richmond, Va., assistant secretary of war, C.S.A., and commissioner of exchange prisoners, C.S.A.; United States district attorney under President Buchanan, prosecuting attorney in the famous Key-Sickles trial of 1860. Two sons survive her, the eldest, Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U.S.A., retired, and the younger, W. C. Tilton, a married son, with four boys.

Major John Whipple, one of Newport's best known real estate agents, who was also prominent in club and society circles, died at Newport, R.I., Oct. 27. During the Civil War, he served in the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.

Mrs. Maria E. Fifield, mother of the wife of Major N. P. Phister, 2d U.S. Inf., died at Conneaut, Ohio, Oct. 14.

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander-Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Medical Department.

Capt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., to be surgeon, with rank of major, Oct. 27, 1902, vice Merrill, deceased. To be assistant surgeon, with rank of 1st lieutenant, from Oct. 27, 1902.
Louis C. Duncan, of Kans., late 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg., 2d Kas. Vol., to fill an original vacancy.
Edward M. Talbott, of Va., John A. Clark, of the Dist. of Columbia, Samuel J. Morris, of Ohio, Noel L. Barron, of Ala., Jacob M. Coffin, of Penn., John W. Hanner, of Tenn., Levy M. Hathaway, of Ky., Alexander Murray, of Va., Philip W. Huntington, of Conn., Hospital Steward James Carroll, U.S.A., James D. Fife, of Va., William A. Powell, of Fla., Leon T. Lewald, of New York, Jesse R. Harris, of New York, George H. Scott, of Penn., Edwin K. Kilbourne, of Ill., Robert Lee Carswell, of Tenn., to fill original vacancies.

Artillery Corps.

1st Lieut. Edward Kimmel, A.C., to be captain, Sept. 11, 1902, vice Niles, promoted.
1st Lieut. Wright Smith, A.C., to be captain, Sept. 20, 1902, vice Coffin, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

The following 2d lieutenants of Inf. are promoted to the grade of 1st lieutenants, from the date stated after their respective names:

William O. Smith, 7th Inf., March 12, 1902, vice Hughes, 11th Inf., promoted.

Clarence K. Lamotte, 18th Inf., March 21, 1902, vice Holmes, 19th Inf., promoted.

George M. Holley, 4th Inf., March 28, 1902, vice Longan, 19th Inf., promoted.

Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf., April 2, 1902, vice Savage, 14th Inf., promoted.

Charles H. Ervington, 11th Inf., April 3, 1902, vice Avery, 14th Inf., deceased.

George C. Shaw, 12th Inf., April 5, 1902, vice Frissell, 3d Inf., promoted.

William H. Plummer, 3d Inf., April 14, 1902, vice Roche, 15th Inf., promoted.

Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf., April 14, 1902, vice Fassett, 5th Inf., promoted.

Charles S. Tariton, 1st Inf., April 15, 1902, vice Dichmann, 7th Inf., promoted.

Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., May 2, 1902, vice Vicars, 27th Inf., killed in action.

William A. Castle, 16th Inf., May 5, 1902, vice Dorey, 4th Inf., promoted.

Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf., May 9, 1902, vice Baltzell, 5th Inf., promoted.

Harry D. Blashland, 28th Inf., May 26, 1902, vice Conley, 21st Inf., promoted.

Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., May 28, 1902, vice Collins, 8th Inf., promoted.

Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., May 28, 1902, vice Chiles, 11th Inf., promoted.

Edward H. Andres, 8th Inf., May 28, 1902, vice Welch, 20th Inf., promoted.

John W. Ward, 20th Inf., June 9, 1902, vice Brown, 2d Inf., promoted.

Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf., June 13, 1902, vice Barron, 15th Inf., promoted.

Thomas J. Rogers, 28th Inf., June 15, 1902, vice Hagedorn, 26th Inf., dismissed.

Edwin J. Bracken, 20th Inf., June 21, 1902, vice Penfield, 1st Inf., detailed in Ord Dept.

George J. England, 6th Inf., June 23, 1902, vice Workner, 2d Inf., promoted.

Edwin J. Nowlen, 1st Inf., June 28, 1902, vice Bridges, 2d Inf., promoted.

Clyde B. Parker, 6th Inf., June 28, 1902, vice Robertson, 6th Inf., promoted.

Alvin C. Voris, 2d Inf., July 4, 1902, vice Heldt, 6th Inf., promoted.

Frank P. Curtis, 6th Inf., July 8, 1902, vice Lincoln, 24th Inf., promoted.

John M. Kelso, Jr., 18th Inf., July 15, 1902, vice McCleave, 2d Inf., promoted.

Frank L. Davison, 4th Inf., July 15, 1902, vice McCleave, 2d Inf., promoted.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

G. O. 106, OCT. 22, H.Q.A., G.O. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: War Department, Washington, Oct. 24, 1902.

By direction of the President, the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army established by his direction May 8, 1901, under an act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," modified by War Department Orders of May 21, 1902, and published in General Orders, No. 45, May 21, 1902, from the Headquarters of the Army, and again modified by the War Department July 1, 1902, in connection with the acts approved June 25 and June 30, 1902, making appropriations "for the support of the Military Academy" and "for the support of the Army," and published in General Orders, No. 62, July 1, 1902, from the Headquarters of the Army, is further modified as follows:

CAVALRY.

Regimental band, 12 troops of 6 enlisted men each. 780
Regimental and squadron non-commissioned staff. 5
Regimental band. 28

Total number enlisted men in regiment. 816
Number of regiments. 15

Total number of enlisted men in cavalry. 12,340

Each troop of cavalry will consist of: 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 2 trumpeters, 45 privates—65.

Each cavalry band will consist of: 1 chief musician, 1 chief trumpeter, 1 principal musician, 1 drum major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 cook, 11 privates—58.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Sergeants major, senior grade. 21
Sergeants major, junior grade. 27
10 hands (organized as provided for cavalry) of 28 men each. 280

1, 1902, as relates to the Department of the Visayas, to read as follows:

Department of the Visayas, to include all islands south of the southern line of the Department of Luzon and east of longitude 121 deg. 45 min. east of Greenwich; and north of the ninth parallel of latitude, excepting the islands of Mindanao, Paragua, and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao.

G. O. 107, OCT. 24, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the table of annual allowance of ammunition to companies of Coast Artillery for target practice and instruction, published in G. O. No. 62, July 1, 1902, from this office, page 2, is increased by the allowance to each company of thirty rounds of blank ammunition of various calibers for rapid-fire guns, to be used in night firing against torpedo boats by the rapid-fire guns to which the company may be assigned for target practice.

II. Announces the names of Seacoast batteries as follows: on the Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Military Reservation: Battery Griffin, in honor of Col. Charles Griffin, 3d U.S. Inf., brevet major general U.S. Army, and major general U.S.V., who served with distinction in the War of the Rebellion, and who died on Sept. 15, 1887, at Galveston, Tex.

Battery Burke, in honor of Lieut. Col. Martin Burke, 3d U.S. Art., brevet brigadier general U.S.A., who served with distinction in the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, and who died on April 24, 1887, at New York City, N.Y.

G. O. 108, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes rates for telegraphic communications.

G. O. 109, OCT. 25, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of G. O. No. 55, June 15, 1902, from this office, as fixes the allowance of public animals for each troop of cavalry at seventy horses is modified to read sixty-five horses, except that an extra allowance of twenty horses each for four troops when stationed at the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and an extra allowance of fifteen horses for twelve troops when stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kas., is authorized.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

WM. H. CARTER, Brigadier General, A.A.G.

G. O. 110, OCT. 25, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Gives instruction relative to target practice in addition to those contained in G. O. 62, July 1, 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

G. O. 111, OCT. 25, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Announces that the new military post to be constructed in the vicinity of Manila, P.L., will be known as Fort William McKinley, in honor of the late President of the United States.

G. O. 112, OCT. 25, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the President, the organization of the strength of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, established by his direction, May 20, 1901, under the authority conferred by Section 37 of the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 2, 1901, and modified by letter of July 24, 1902, from this office, is further modified as follows:

The regiment will be designated the "Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry," and will be constituted as follows:

1 colonel, 2 majors, 3 captains, 1 asst. surg., with the rank of 1st asst. surg., with the rank of 1st lieutenant, 10 1st lieutenants, two of whom shall be available for detail as battalion adjutants, 8 second lieutenants.

8 companies of 65 enlisted men each, 520; battalion sergeants major, 2; color sergeants, 2; hospital stewards, 2; regimental band (organized as provided for Inf.), 28; total number of enlisted men in regiment, 554.

Each company will consist of 1 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 1 musician, 1 artificer, 45 privates—65.

The number of horses required for the mounted battalion will be supplied in accordance with the provisions of this order.

In the organizations which are above the maximum strength fixed by this order the necessary reduction will be effected by casualties as they occur through expiration of service, etc., or by transfers within the regiment.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General.

G. O. 20, OCT. 21, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

The headquarters, band and troops E, F, G and H, 9th Cavalry, will, upon arrival in the Department of Columbia, take station at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

G. O. 21, OCT. 21, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surgeon general, having reported, is announced as chief surgeon, Department of the Lakes.

G. O. 25, OCT. 25, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Directs Post Commanders to send to these headquarters the names of any officers of their commands who are in need of instruction in the prescribed courses either by recitation or by examination at the end of the school term.

The exceptions enumerated in G.O. 102, c.e., H.Q., will not be construed to extend to officers who have previously pursued studies under the requirements of G.O. No. 55, A.G.O., 1901, nor are such exceptions mandatory in any case, but they may be made in the discretion of a post commander, where in his judgment the officer is thoroughly qualified to meet the required examinations without class instruction. The date of opening of the officers' school will be fixed by post commanders, but will not be later than Nov. 17.

For purposes of practical instruction an officer of the guard will be detailed at all posts having for duty (exclusive of Artillery) 8 or more captains or lieutenants of the line, including battalion staff officers. Where a less number is available, an officer of the guard will be detailed as often as practicable. At the larger posts, whenever practicable, two officers of the guard will be detailed. Lieutenants acting as quartermasters of posts may, in the discretion of the commanding officer, be excused from guard duty.

Staff officers will be required to make out in their own handwriting muster rolls, and other company papers and records, staff department returns, guard reports, etc., until, in the judgment of the post commander, they are entirely familiar with the same.

Non-commissioned officers' school will be maintained in each troop, battery and company, commencing Nov. 17, 1902, and continuing until April 1, 1903. There will be two sessions per week, each of at least one hour's duration, at such time as will insure the largest attendance.

This school will include five or more privates of each organization who may have special aptitude for the prescribed instruction, or for appointment as non-commissioned officers.

The post school will be maintained during the same period.

During the school season such outdoor exercises will be held in favorable weather as post commanders may direct, as outlined in Drill Regulations and Service Manuals, and also such gymnastic exercises and other physical training as may be found practicable.

G. O. 100, AUG. 22, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

So much of G. O. 22, series of 1901, these headquarters, as directs department commanders to assemble enlisted men for instruction in telegraphy, at certain stations named, is revoked.

Telegraph schools for the instruction of enlisted men serving in the Department of North Philippines, will be established at Calapan, Mindoro, and for those serving in the Department of South Philippines, at Cebu, Cebu.

Enlisted men in the line of the Army, serving in this Division, desiring to attend the telegraph schools at Calapan, Mindoro, Cebu, Cebu, with a view to their ultimate transfer to the Signal Corps, will forward their application through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Division, stating their reasons and qualifications for this detail. As bright young men are most

G. O. 100, OCT. 22, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Amends so much of War Department orders of Sept.

suitable candidates, company commanders in forwarding applications will, in addition to their approval or disapproval, state the age, mental condition, date of enlistment, character, and condition of the accounts of the soldier.

G.O. 183, AUG. 29, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES. Gives instructions for headquarters and troops F, G, H, K, L, M, 8th U.S. Cav., to proceed to San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 184, AUG. 30, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES. Directs that when subsistence stores are offered at public sale the advertisement or other public notice will recite that the purchaser will be required to pay the customs duties to the proper official of the Philippines Customs Service and after conclusion of each sale the responsible officer will furnish to the nearest customs officer the names of the purchasers and the amount and value of the articles purchased by each.

G.O. 185, SEPT. 3, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES. I.—Announces that the public lands on the Island of Corregidor having been reserved for military purposes, the jurisdiction of the commanding officer of the troops will be co-extensive with the area stated but will not extend to supervision or interference with the management of the convalescent hospital located on the island.

II.—The introduction of liquors to the Island except for hospital purposes is forbidden and all saloons located on said public lands for retail of liquor, beer, wines, etc., will be closed on or before Sept. 30, 1902.

III.—All persons living upon the water shed of the stream from which water is obtained for the garrison and hospital use will be removed therefrom by the commanding officer of the station.

G.O. 186, SEPT. 11, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES. Announces that the 4th Separate Brigade will be discontinued Sept. 30, 1902. The territory and the troops serving therein will be merged into and become part of the 2d Brigade, with headquarters at Batangas. The troops located in the Province of Albay, in the province of Ambos Camarines and the at Antimonan and Lopez, will constitute the post of Nueva Caceres, with headquarters Nueva Caceres in the sense that post return shall be rendered to the headquarters 2d Brigade by the senior officer, who shall also give attention to proper supply of the troops and exercise such command over all sub-stations, on occasions of emergency, as may be delegated to him by the brigade commander. Troops located in the province of Sorsogon will constitute the post of Sorsogon, with headquarters at Sorsogon, in the sense that post return shall be rendered to the headquarters 2d Brigade by the senior officer, who shall also give attention to proper supply of the troops and exercise such command over all sub-stations, on occasions of emergency, as may be delegated to him by the brigade commander.

G.O. 188, SEPT. 13, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES. I.—Refers to perishable commissary stores on transports.

II.—Directs commanding officers at all ports to see that soldiers, or discharged enlisted men, entitled to the same, are furnished with rations in kind or orders for subsistence on transports when travelling between inter-island ports.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, accompanied by 1st Lieut. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., to inspect the system of submarine mines at that post and return to Vancouver Barracks. (Oct. 14, D. Col.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major John E. Porter, Judge advocate, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as judge advocate, Department of Dakota. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M., is extended one month. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Arthur W. Yatow, Q.M., will proceed to Boston, Mass., on business pertaining to the construction work at Fort McKinley, Me., and return to his proper station at Portland, Me. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major John McE. Hyde, Q.M., is extended two months. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

Post Sgt. Q. M. Frank A. Hoffman, U. S. A., having been tried by a G.C.M., convened at Fort Wayne, Mich., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States." The sentence is approved. (Oct. 13, D. Col.)

Post Q. M. Sgt. Herman Boellinger, from Fort Hancock, N.J., to Fort Banks, Mass., to relieve Post Q. M. Sgt. Stanislaus M. Neisser, who will be sent to Manila. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months is granted Major Barrington K. West, commissary. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

The C.O., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will grant Post Commissary Sgt. James A. Morrow a furlough for four months. (Oct. 13, D. Col.)

Post Commissary Sgt. H. Klaproth, to Fort Rodman, Mass. (Oct. 17, D. Col.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward A. Southall, asst. surg., U.S.V., is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 6, 1902. (Oct. 27, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

So much of par. 21, S.O. 240, Oct. 13, 1902, H.Q.A., as relates to Major Simon J. Fraser, surg., U.S.V., is revoked. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

Major Simon J. Fraser, surg., U.S.V., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment as a patient. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Samuel M. DeLoffre, asst. surg., recently appointed, will report on Nov. 6, 1902, to Col. Calvin DeWitt, asst. surg. gen., president of the faculty of the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., for instruction. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoads, asst. surg., is extended one month.

Par. 5, S.O. 237, Oct. 9, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Hospital Steward Richard H. McComyn, is revoked. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

Par. 22, S.O. 237, Sept. 15, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Hospital Steward Emil Walter, relating to Hospital Steward Heinrich Vennemann, are revoked. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Emil Walter, Fort Myer, Va., will be sent to Manila for duty. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward William W. Arbery, Fort McDowell, Cal., is transferred to San Diego Barracks, Cal. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Harry P. Temple, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to relieve Hospital Steward Joseph Meisel, who will be sent to Manila. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward John Buberl will be sent to Fort Grant, Ariz., to relieve Hospital Steward Lewis J. Schmidt, who will be sent to Manila. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Robert H. Anderson is extended seven days. (Oct. 21, D. Col.)

Acting Hospital Steward Edgar S. Nye will be sent from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Oct. 20, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg., is assigned to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station. (Oct. 14, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. L. B. Porter, A.G.H., Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 17, D. Col.)

Par. 8, S. O. 246, Oct. 20, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Capt. William B. Orrear, asst. surg., is revoked. (Oct. 28, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. James F. Kemp. (Oct. 28, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. James Bourke, asst. surg., to temporary duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 17, D. Col.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. F. M. C. Lusher, asst. surg., General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 18, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. H. V. Tweedie, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., General Hospital, for duty. (Oct. 20, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. Louis T. Hess, asst. surg., to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Logan. (Oct. 22, D. Col.)

Major James M. Kennedy, surg., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty at hospital. (Oct. 23, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. W. J. S. Stewart, to duty as transport surgeon of the Logan. (Oct. 23, D. Col.)

Acting Hospital Steward James F. Johnson will report at Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Oct. 28, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. John L. Nicholson, from duty in Dept. of Columbia, and will join his station at the camp at Monterey, Cal. (Oct. 15, D. Col.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Edwin F. Gardner, surg. (Oct. 25, D. Col.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect Nov. 2, is granted Contract Surg. Robert P. Cooke. (Oct. 30, D. Col.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surgeon George F. Juenemann. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Frederick W. Wengenroth, to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward A. J. Grainer will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 29, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Harry L. Rogers, Pay Department, is relieved from duty as chief paymaster of the district. (Oct. 13, D.P.R.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles S. Smith, O.D., is assigned with the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, etc., to take effect Nov. 1, 1902, to relieve Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., from duty on the board. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

Leave for four months, on account of sickness, is granted Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt, O. D. (Oct. 20, H.Q.A.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain John A. Mills, recently appointed, is assigned to the 3d Cavalry. He will report at Fort Wadsworth, Mass., for temporary duty, and will then join his regiment. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, to take effect from the expiration of the leave previously granted him. (Oct. 21, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Carl F. Hartman, Signal Corps, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 22, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke, Sig. Corps, to proceed from San Francisco to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 29, H.Q.A.)

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. B. WELLS.

1st Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, 1st Cav., now at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, San Francisco, is designated for service with and to accompany detachment of recruits to the Philippine Islands on transport Logan, to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 22, D. Col.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. A. G. HENNISSE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., is extended one month. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

3TH CAVALRY—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

The following transfers are made in the 8th Cavalry: Capt. Stephen L' H. Slocum, from Troop H to I; Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, from Troop I to H. Capt. Slocum will join the troop to which he is transferred upon the expiration of his present leave. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

2d Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, 9th Cav., is transferred from Troop G to I of that regiment. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave for two months and eight days, from about Dec. 29, 1902, is granted Capt. Robert E. L. Miche, adjutant, 12th Cav. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 23, 1902, is granted Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Oct. 18, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Oct. 18, D.D.)

1st Lieut. Dexter Sturges, 13th Cav., from duty assigned him in par. 1, S.O. No. 131, c.s., and 1st Lieut. Leonard Dietrich, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., to inspect the beef cattle to be delivered at the Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota, during the present fiscal year. (Oct. 20, D.D.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBO.

Veterinarian Henry W. Peter, 14th Cav., will proceed from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the examination and treatment of certain public animals. (Oct. 21, D. Col.)

The leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Phillip W. Corbister, 14th Cav., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 2d Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 14th Cav. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

Major George A. Dodd, 14th Cav., now on leave, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Major Ephriam T. C. Richmond, A.C., Artillery Inspector, and Capt. Walter A. Bethel, A.C., Judge advocate, will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., to witness the working of the submarine mines at that post. (Oct. 34, D. Col.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, to take effect on or before Nov. 10, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, A.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Oct. 18, D. Col.)

The leave granted Capt. S. D. Sturgis, A.C., is extended twenty days. (Oct. 21, D. Col.)

2d Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, A.C., will report before examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Oct. 27, H.Q.A.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., A.C., will join his company at Fort Totten, N.Y. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, A.C., will report before president of the examining board convened at Fort Mon-

roe, Va., Oct. 16, for examination for promotion. (Oct. 27, H.Q.A.)

Priv. W. B. Sherrer, 5th Co., who was hit by a bullet while marking at Fort Townsend, Oct. 21, was thought to be improving, but sank rapidly.

Capt. F. J. Warren and J. N. Coffman, 5th Co., Ft. Hamilton, have been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Oct. 28, is hereby granted Capt. E. T. Brown, A.C. (Oct. 27, D.E.)

2d Lieut. B. A. Page, A.C., is detached adjutant. (Pt. H. G. Wright, Oct. 22.)

Capt. Chas. Tully, 4th Band, Fort Monroe, has been promoted to sergeant.

The leave for four days granted Capt. H. G. Bishop, A.C., is extended thirteen days. (Oct. 24, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James M. Wheeler, A.C., is extended two days. (Oct. 27, D.E.)

Major C. L. Best is detailed Supt. of Officers' School. Capt. J. D. Barrette is detailed instructor in officers' School. Capt. A. Shaker is detailed ordnance officer. (Ft. Monroe, Oct. 22.)

The leave for seven days on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. S. M. Bowman, A.C., is extended fourteen days. (Oct. 24, D.E.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., A.C., is hereby relieved from duty as aid to Major Gen. MacArthur. (Oct. 27, D.E.)

Chaplain S. H. Bell, A.C., is detailed to conduct post school. (Ft. Hamilton, Oct. 25.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. R. H. McMaster, A.C., Capt. J. McCrea is detailed Summary Court. (Ft. Trumbull, Oct. 27.)

1st Lieut. David McCoach, A.C., now on sick leave, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Oct. 28, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1902, is granted Capt. Benjamin M. Kochier, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 20, D. Col.)

2d Lieut. A. M. Mason, A. C., is detailed rec. officer. (Ft. Howard, Oct. 24.)

Capt. J. M. Dunn, A. C., is detailed in charge electric plant, etc. (Ft. Hancock, Oct. 28.)

Capt. J. R. Mitchell, A. C., is detailed Q. M. and Commissary. Capt. W. H. Wilson exchange officer. (Ft. Preble, Oct. 24.)

Major William H. Coffin, to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

Col. George B. Rodney, A.C., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and assume command of the Artillery District of Southern New York. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Paul A. Barry is detailed on special recruiting duty and will proceed to Dallas, Tex. (Oct. 29, H.Q.A.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Campbell King, 1st Inf., is extended eight days. (Oct. 29, H.Q.A.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1902, is granted Capt. James H. McRae, 3d Inf., Columbus Barracks, O. (Oct. 18, D.L.)

The leave granted Chaplain Orville J. Nave, 3d Inf., is extended ten days. (Oct. 23, D.L.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Lewis, 3d Inf. (Oct. 29, H.Q.A.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

The leave granted Major William W. Wotherspoon, 6th Inf., is extended two months. (Oct. 21, H.Q.A.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Col. Wm. E. Dougherty, 8th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governor's Island, New York City, vice Lieut. Col. William F. Stewart, A.C., relieved. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

2d Lieut. E. T. Smith, 9th Inf., is detailed in charge of prisoners. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 21.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

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26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

1st. Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 26th Inf., to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. M. C. FOOTE.

Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf., now at Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, will proceed on the transport sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Nov. 30, 1902, to join his regiment in the Philippines. (Oct. 26, H.Q.A.)

PORTO RICO REGT.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. E. J. Huescher, P.R., Prov. Regt. (Oct. 26, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

1st Lieut. Henry Wessel, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Oct. 26, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

2d Lieut. William O. Smith, 7th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank March 12, 1902, assigned to 7th Inf., Co. B.

2d Lieut. Clarence K. LaMotte, 18th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank March 21, 1902, assigned to 14th Inf., Co. F.

2d Lieut. George M. Holley, 4th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank March 26, 1902, assigned to 4th Inf., Co. M.

2d Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank April 2, 1902, assigned to 23d Inf.

2d Lieut. Chas. H. Errington, 11th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank April 3, 1902, assigned to 11th Inf., Co. A.

2d Lieut. George C. Shaw, 13th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank April 5, 1902, assigned to 27th Inf., Co. G.

2d Lieut. Wm. H. Plummer, 2d Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank April 14, 1902, assigned to 6th Inf., Co. H.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Reese, 15th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank April 14, 1902, assigned to 15th Inf., Co. G.

2d Lieut. Charles S. Tarlton, 1st Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank April 15, 1902, assigned to 1st Inf.

2d Lieut. S. Knox, 24th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank May 2, 1902, assigned to 24th Inf., Co. H.

2d Lieut. William A. Castle, 16th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank May 2, 1902, assigned to 16th Inf., Co. K.

2d Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank May 2, 1902, assigned to 8th Inf., Co. E.

2d Lieut. Harry D. Blasland, 26th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank May 26th, 1902, assigned to 26th Inf., Co. F.

2d Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank May 28, 1902, assigned to 26th Inf., Co. H.

2d Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank May 28, 1902, assigned to 30th Inf., Co. H.

2d Lieut. Edward H. Andres, 8th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank May 28, 1902, assigned to 8th Inf., Co. D.

2d Lieut. John W. Ward, 20th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank June 2, 1902, assigned to 15th Inf., Co. M.

2d Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank June 13, 1902, assigned to 29th Inf., Co. I.

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, 28th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank June 15, 1902, assigned to 28th Inf.

2d Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 20th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank June 21, 1902, assigned to 8th Inf., Co. H.

2d Lieut. George W. England, 6th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank June 23, 1902, assigned to 6th Inf., Co. I.

2d Lieut. Edwin J. Nowlen, 1st Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank June 28, 1902, assigned to 11th Inf., Co. D.

2d Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 6th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank June 28, 1902, assigned to 26th Inf.

2d Lieut. Alvin C. Voris, 2d Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank July 4, 1902, assigned to 8th Inf., Co. L.

2d Lieut. Frank M. Curtis, 6th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank July 8, 1902, assigned to 6th Inf., Co. L.

2d Lieut. John M. Kelso, Jr., 13th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank July 10, 1902, assigned to 13th Inf.

2d Lieut. Fred L. Davidson, 4th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant, rank July 15, 1902, assigned to 7th Inf., Co. E.

The officers who are not assigned to companies in this order will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. Lieutenant Patterson will join station upon expiration of his present leave. Lieutenants Smith, La Motte, Holley, Stayer, Errington, Shaw, Plummer, Reese, Tarlton, Knox, Castle, Halpin, Blasland, Spiller, Allen, Andres, Ward, Rogers, Bracken, England, Nowlen, and Parker will join their proper stations. (Oct. 27, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th Inf. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Charles A. Coodge, 7th Inf., president of the examining board, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for promotion: 2d Lieut. John J. Lipop, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Lewis J. Ryan, A.C.; 3d Lieut. Kenneth C. Masteller, A.C. (Oct. 27, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. Frank A. Awl, from the 6th Inf., to the 15th Inf., Co. I; 1st Lieut. John F. Wilkinson, from the 15th Inf., to the 6th Inf., Co. M. Lieutenant Awl will join the company to which he is transferred. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. William Ritzius, Troop M, 1st Cav.; Sergt. John H. Bowman, Troop B, 10th Cav.; Sergt. William Miller, Co. D, 10th Inf. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

The following-named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Color Sergt. Charles Kennedy, 5th Cav.; Color Sergt. Ferdinand Wdmayer, 5th Cav.; Color Sergt. John Meehan, 13th Inf. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Alexander B. Dyer, A.C.; Capt. Edward F. McGiachin, Jr., A.C., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Oct. 21, 1902, for the examination of gunners of the 8th and 26th Batteries, Field Artillery. (Oct. 16, D. Colo.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, deputy Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, deputy surg. gen.; Major John Mills, C.E.; Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M.; Capt. Charles P. Summerville, A.C., is appointed to meet at Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 3, 1902, for the purpose of making a thorough study of the question of supplying Fort Flagler, Fort Worden, and Fort Casey, Wash., with water. (Oct. 24, H.Q.A.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Electr. Sergt. Tom C. MacGregor, from permanent station at Fort Standish, and temporary duty at Fort Monroe, and assigned to station at Fort DeSoto, to relieve Electr. Sergt. Tom C. Williams, who will be sent to Fort Monroe for six months' temporary duty, at the end of which period he will proceed to Fort Standish. (Oct. 22, D.E.)

Now following-named officers will stand relieved on Nov. 1 from further temporary duty at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed on that day to the Philippines Islands on the Army transport *Logan*: Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John S. E. Young, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 10th Inf.; Second Lieuts. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav.; John C. Pegram, 1st Cav.; Albert B. Dockery, 5th Cav.; Oscar Foley, 6th Cav.; Philip H.

Sheridan, 9th Cav.; William L. Stevenson, 11th Cav.; Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav.; Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav.; Hiram M. Cooper, 10th Inf.; Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf.; Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf.; James M. Hobson, Jr., 27th Inf. (Oct. 22, D. Cal.)

Major Alfred S. Frost is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mesilla Park, N. M. (Oct. 29, H.Q.A.)

Electrician Sergeant James H. Wetherholt is transferred to Fort Baker, Cal. (Oct. 29, H.Q.A.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 7.

CROOK—Arrived at Manila Oct. 19.

DIX—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 27.

EGBERT—Sold.

GRANT—At San Francisco.

HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco.

INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 14.

LAWTON—At San Francisco.

LOGAN—To sail for Manila Nov. 1.

McCLELLAN—Sailed from Manila for New York about Oct. 1.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.

RELIEF—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—Arrived at Manila Sept. 25.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila Oct. 6 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 8.

SUMNER—Sailed from Manila Oct. 2 for San Francisco.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 1 for Manila.

WARREN—At Seattle.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

Before a General Court Martial at San Francisco, Cal., of which Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General, was president, and Major John A. Hull was Judge Advocate, was arraigned and tried Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf.

Charge 1. "Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Charge 2. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

The specifications allege that the accused, being in command of his regiment and camp, and well knowing that soldiers of the United States Army were unlawfully engaged in riotous conduct, and that they were destroying private property in the city of San Francisco, Cal., in the vicinity of his camp, did neglect to take any proper or sufficient steps to stop or prevent said riotous conduct, and did order 1st Lieut. G. I. Feeter, 19th Inf., Officer of the Day, to proceed to the Greenwich street gate of the Presidio and to prevent soldiers from passing from the reservation, ordering him, at the same time, not to leave the reservation, or to allow his guard to do so, and not to have any further steps in reference to the disorder then proceeding, which order did so limit the actions of said Lieutenant Feeter, and of his guard, that he and they were unable to do anything to quell the riot, which orders did force the said Lieutenant Feeter to refuse assistance to other officers and guards of the United States Army who were engaged in quelling the riotous and disorderly conduct, when he was officially called upon to do so, and of the excepted words and specifications was "not guilty."

Finding, "Guilty," except the words "and not take any further steps in reference to the disorder then proceeding." Which order did so limit the actions of the said Lieutenant Feeter and of his guard that he and they were unable to do anything to quell the riot and which orders did force the said Lieutenant Feeter to refuse assistance to other officers and guards of the United States Army who were engaged in quelling the riotous and disorderly conduct, when he was officially called upon to do so, and of the excepted words, "not guilty."

Sentence—To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority. The court is thus lenient on account of the evident opinion held by the accused that he was acting within the provisions of law.

In the foregoing case of Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., the proceedings are approved. The findings to the first charge and specification thereunder are approved, except in so much as relates to the phrase, "and not to take any further steps in reference to the disorder then proceeding." The evidence on the part of the prosecution relating to this phrase is clear and positive, while there is no evidence produced by the defense to contradict it. The reviewing authority is of the opinion that the finding of "Not guilty" on this charge was erroneous. The finding of the court on the second charge is approved.

The sentence is approved and confirmed. In executing the duty assigned to him, it is thought by the reviewing authority, that it is only necessary to invite the attention of the accused to the reasons given by the court for the leniency of the sentence. It seems to be almost incredible that an officer of Lieutenant Colonel Huston's advantages should believe that the law was such that he must permit riotous assemblage of soldiers to commit an aggravated breach of the peace, and continue its criminal course for from one to two hours, along with outside the fence marking the boundary of his camp, in the immediate vicinity and in plain hearing of his tent, where he was, without the right of initiating any steps to suppress such riotous assemblage. But the court having found that the accused evidently held that he was acting within the provisions of law the reviewing authority limits himself to stating, that, under the conditions as are shown to have existed in this case, any officer failing or neglecting to take all possible measures to suppress such riotous conduct, and to bring the offenders to order, does not execute his paramount duty. His authority to do so is not disturbed by any lines of defense. Lieutenant Colonel Huston is released from arrest and will report for duty.

By command of Major General Hughes: B. C. Morse, Captain, 17th Inf., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Fort Riley, Oct. 27, 1902.

The 10th Field Battery (siege) commanded by Capt. Geo. W. Van Deusen, A.C., which arrived here Saturday, Oct. 19, from Fort Leavenworth, for its annual target practice, left on the homeward march, on Saturday morning, having completed its practice in two days. On the first day 74 rounds were fired, and on the second, 126, making its annual allowance of 200 rounds, 50 per gun. The longest range was about 4,200 yards. The marksmanship at all ranges was very satisfactory. Owing to the many changes that have been made in the gun and carriage considerable interest was taken in the firing, and Captain Fuller, of the Ordnance Department was constantly on hand. Some trouble was found during

the first day in the fitting of the fuses to the shells, but this was remedied by using the tin in which the fuses are originally packed and wrapping it about the portion of the fuse which is covered with tin foil. Several of the shells proved defective, bursting not far from the muzzle of the guns. No injury resulted therefrom, however.

The pieces were fired from the carriages and not from platforms as formerly. At first sand bags, prepared about the wheels to take up the recoil, were used, being packed about the wheels to stop the recoil. This method proved to be ineffective, however, as the guns upon recoil tore the sacks apart. The sinking of the trail upon the round was also attempted, and this also proved a failure, as the force of the recoil drove it so far into the earth that spades were necessary to free it. The pieces were then fired without any attempt to stop the recoil, and with complete success, as the guns only ran back about four feet on the average.

Major Harry R. Anderson, F.A., was in Kansas City for several days last week, the horse show proving an attraction.

The contractors are putting in the steam heating plant in the artillery barracks, and the finishing work is rapidly nearing completion. The building will be turned over to the Government, it is expected, some time during November. The work on the bachelor officers' quarters will have reached the first floor by the end of this week.

Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, who arrived here on Monday on the annual inspection tour, left the post on Saturday for Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Snow and Lieutenant Wesson received at the hop on Friday evening. The artillery orchestra furnished the music. The officers' Friday evening hops are very popular.

The post chaplain is preparing in conjunction with a committee representing each battery a course of first class lectures and concerts.

2d Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 10th Infantry, has been visiting his parents in Junction City, prior to his departure for the Philippines to join his regiment.

A recent census of the post gives the total population at 1,405 souls.

Fort Riley eleven defeated the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas., in two fiercely fought halves of 20 minutes each. Score, 6 to 0. Neither side scored in the first half. The farmers outweighed the post team by several pounds to the man. Hayward and Feathers played a star game for Riley, tearing holes in their opponents' line at will. The post team has played four games this season, without losing one. On Saturday they play Chapman, away from home. A large following of rooters will accompany the team.

FORT MEADE CORRESPONDENCE.

The hop given by the Col. E. M. Hayes Social Club, at the Post Hall, Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, while a most pleasant affair, was not nearly as well attended as the membership of the club warranted.

Quite a number of the married officers of the post are contemplating going on leave to see if there are any loose cooks in the country. At present there are quite a few vacancies in the kitchens of a number of the officers at the post.

Major Frank R. Kefer, surgeon, U.S.A., arrived at the post last Saturday morning, to take permanent station. He relieves Lieut. Col. E. T. Comegys, who will leave shortly for his new station at Fort Bayard, N.M.

The program this week in the matter of ceremonies at the post will consist of mounted parades by the two squadrons on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 4:20. On the other days of the week the band concerts take place on the parade ground at 2:30 p.m.

Lieutenant Moffet, exchange officer, has contracted for the appearance of Miss Eggleston, the celebrated New York dramatic reader and elocutionist, at the post theater, on the evening of Oct. 29. She comes highly recommended by the press throughout the country as a performer of rare ability.

The post football team made their first appearance on the Deadwood gridiron last Sunday and left their scalps dangling to the belts of the Deadwood kickers. Score, 14—0. However, it was only a feeler, and we shall wait for the return game at the post, and if we don't make those up-gulp felers look like Chinese promises, we miss our guess.

Sergeant Strahl, Troop M, who has been spending a month's furlough visiting in the East, accompanied by his wife, returned to the post last Saturday. 1st Sergeant Schaeffer, of Troop L, was listed among the hospital patients last week. Corporal Bradley, of M Troop, was taken to the hospital, last Saturday, from the effects of a strenuous mix-up on the football field during a practice of the team. His ankle was badly wrenched, and the wind knocked out of him from the pit of the stomach.

Miss Whitside, daughter of General Whitside, Miss Augur, daughter of Colonel Augur, and Miss Taylor, niece of Captain Cavanaugh, of the 10th Cav., arrived from Fort Robinson, Sunday, with the polo team of the 10th Cav., to witness the game that took place Monday afternoon between the teams of the 10th and 13th Cav. They remained over night to take in the ball, which took place the same evening at the post hall.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Fort Douglas, Oct. 25, 1902.

The round of the social gayeties continues and the past week has been an unusually pleasant one. The hop given Friday night, Oct. 27, was thoroughly enjoyed by all and as one is to be given every Friday evening, great interest is being taken, and the post people hope to make the weekly hop a social feature of the coming winter. Quite a number of men and young ladies came up from Salt Lake City for Friday night's dance.

Numerous chafing dish parties were given after the hop.

Lieut. H. B. Farrar gave a very handsome dinner party Friday evening preceding the dance, in honor of his mother, who has been spending the summer and fall here; his guests were Major and Mrs. Joseph Calif, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hepburn, and Mrs. Farrar, St. Louis.

Captain Hartmann, of the Signal Corps, was a visitor in the post Thursday, en route from the Philippines to his home in Newark, N.J.

The non-commissioned officers have organized a social club and give weekly hops which are greatly enjoyed.

General Penrose and family, who have moved to Salt Lake City, will be greatly missed.

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Lieut. William J. L. Lyster, Medical Dept., U. S. A.,
who is stationed at Pekin, China, where Co. B, 9th
U. S. Infantry, Capt. Andre M. Brewster, commanding,
is on duty as Legation Guard, has made an interesting
report to Surgeon General O'Reilly of the Army regarding
the cholera epidemic now raging in the Chinese capital.
Lieutenant Lyster states that the American soldiers
are the only ones among the foreign troops stationed in
Pekin who have entirely escaped the disease, and that
their general health is excellent despite the fact that their
surroundings are far from satisfactory. This immunity
from cholera is ascribed partly to the fact that the Americans
do not fraternize with the nations as the other
foreign soldiers do, and partly to vigilant precautions
to guard against infection. That this command should
wholly escape cholera in a community where every other
body of foreign troops is more or less infected is simply
another illustration of the thoroughness of U. S. Army
measures of sanitation and precaution.



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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

THE MILITIA AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In our early youth we were accustomed to derive enter-
tainment and instruction from the daily perusal of the
Democrat of Rochester, N. Y., when Alvah Strong was
its publisher and George Dawson its editor. Now, as the
Democrat and Chronicle, this excellent paper presumes
upon our early reverence for its teachings to assume
toward us the office of mentor and instructor, even in
matters concerning which we are supposed to have some
knowledge. It finds that we have not yet advanced suffi-
ciently far in our military studies to distinguish between
the National Guard and the militia of the Constitution.

But, dear Democrat and Chronicle, may you not in
your charity permit some excuse for us when it is re-
membered how little opportunity we have had to study
the militiaman carrying his "good musket or fire-lock"
with its ounce ball, his trusty quarter pound of powder
in a horn, and led by his noble officer proudly displaying
his "shanger and spouton," as provided in the
statutes of the United States? Our venerable and venerated
contemporary well says: "Whoever he be, and what-
ever his position in public or private life, he who caters
to the popular delusion that the National Guard is 'the
militia' or can by any means be converted into 'the
militia' is doing his part to make a 'well-regulated militia'
impossible in this country and thus to deprive it of an
equipment that is 'necessary to the security of a free
State.'"

We agree so heartily with this that we are not clear
as to where our difference with the Democrat and Chronicle
comes in. If it is to be found anywhere it is in our
fixed belief that a well-instructed and well-organized
militia, such as the Constitution contemplates, is only to
be had through the adoption of the German method of
universal compulsory service with the flag for a term of
years, under the instruction of men who make the study
of military matters the business of a lifetime. With such
a militia we should have no further use for the body of
volunteers known as the Regular Army, whose presence
in this country appears to give constant offence to the
peace doctrinaires. If this is what the Democrat and
Chronicle is seeking for it may be assured of our most
heartily support in its efforts to obtain it. An increase of
manhood and patriotism, a growth of respect for law and
reverence for authority, would follow the establishment
of such a force, and the young men subject to the training
required for it would gain immeasurably in health,
efficiency, and self control.

It is among the certainties of the future that in the
end we shall find ourselves forced to accept the theory
that every man of proper age owes a debt to the State
which it is necessary for him to pay by military service.
England, from which we derive the erroneous ideas con-
cerning military service prevalent here, now trembles
upon the verge of the adoption of the principle of en-
forced service. Those who would escape it will, if they
are wise, do all in their power to strengthen the hands
of our national volunteers of the Regular Army. It is
the peace advocates and the "anti-imperialists" who are
following the road that leads directly to the adoption of
the principle of universal military service. It is never the
trained soldier who provokes war. It was the two
amateurs in arms, Napoleon III and Bismarck, who set
two great nations by the ears on the occasion of the last
great Continental conflict. It was the politicians who in
1860-1 involved the United States in a gigantic war which
the professional soldiers could and would have prevented
if they had had their own way, and who brought it to such a happy ending when they were finally
given full control without political interference. No
man can point to any professional soldier and say that
he had any hand in provoking the late war with Spain
or that with Mexico. And our challenge to the critics

of the Army to name any event in its history which justifies their fears concerning military usurpation remains unanswered. The world has not yet forgotten, will never forget, the grand spectacle witnessed in 1865 when the Grand Army of the Republic, under the lead of professional soldiers like Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Meade, laid down its arms at the word of command and resumed the peaceful avocations of the citizen without one threat of violence toward the integrity of the Republic, or a single disturbance of the public peace through contempt for civil authority.

No, the Army is the school of good citizenship, and the more there are who graduate from it with honor the surer the guarantee of public order and public security. By all means let us have, then, the well-trained militia our Rochester contemporary sighs for, even though this involves the necessity of compelling our young men to subject themselves under military authority to several years of continuous labor and instruction. Is there a man in any profession who would accept as qualified for its duties one whose instruction did not go beyond a few days or weeks' devotion during each year to the least essential part of its routine? Why, then, ask this of the soldier who represents one of the most difficult and arduous professions of them all? "Fine feathers do not make fine birds," and it requires much more than the uniform and title to make a soldier.

For every National Guardsman who recognizes and accedes himself to this fact we have the most sincere respect. Our only criticism is that we have no system which holds all men wearing the uniform of the State soldiers up to the standard of the best, and no class of men are more ready to recognize this fact than those belonging to the best instructed regiments of the National Guard. Unfortunately, however, in a majority of the States there are no well-instructed National Guardsmen.

It has been announced at the War Department that the President has already selected Major General Samuel B. Young to succeed Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles when that officer retires from active service because of age on the 8th of August, 1903. Adj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, immediately after his return to Washington this week said, in speaking of the succession to General Miles as commanding general of the Army: "I think I violate no confidence when I say that General Young has been selected to succeed General Miles in the command of the Army upon the retirement of General Miles for age. I understand that some comment has been made recently upon the fact that my name was placed above that of General Young's in the list of major generals in the last Army Directory. This has not the slightest significance except that my commission as a major general antedates that of General Young's, and it is only natural that it should be shown in the arrangement of names on the list. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to be able to announce the fact that General Young has been selected to be the next Commanding General of the Army." General Young will only have five months to serve in command of the Army, as he retires because of age Jan. 9, 1904. It is much too early to say who will succeed General Young at that time. We are glad, however, that such an able officer as General Young has been selected by the President to hold the highest rank in the Army. General Young's military career began Aug. 5, 1861, when he entered the 12th Pennsylvania Infantry as a private. Sept. 6, 1861, General Young was appointed captain in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry and was later major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of that regiment. He was brevetted brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee." On May 11, 1866, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 12th Regular Infantry, and on the 28th of the following July was appointed a captain in the 8th Cavalry. He served as major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 3d Cavalry, and on July 8, 1898, he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteer by the late President McKinley. General Young was brevetted major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, "for gallant and meritorious services" during the war, and he saw much active service in the field against the Indians after its termination. He fought hostile Indians near Fort Mojave, Ariz., and Kirklands Creek, Ariz., and in Texas. During the Spanish war he commanded the cavalry brigade of the 5th Army Corps and commanded in the battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba. His distinguished service in the Philippines where he went in 1899 is well known.

Secretary Root this week approved a recent recommendation made by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, of which General Gillespie is acting president, that guns of 6-inch caliber be mounted on the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage as well as guns of greater size. It will be remembered that the special board, which tested the disappearing gun carriage last summer, as directed by Congress, recommended that guns larger than 6-inch caliber be mounted on the disappearing carriages or the barbette type in the discretion of the Secretary of War. The Board did not regard it advisable to mount the 6-inch rapid fire guns on the disappearing carriages as, by so doing, the rapidity of the fire would be slightly lessened. The question has recently again been under consideration by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and in the absence of General Miles it was decided by the Board to draw the line below the 6-inch gun rather than above

it; that the Secretary exercise the same discretion to it that he exercises with reference to guns of higher caliber, and that the carriages should not be used for guns of smaller caliber than six inches. In reaching this decision, the Board is understood to have considered at length, the effectiveness of the 6-inch gun in fortification defense, and the conclusion was reached that modern invention had advanced that arm to the point of a primary gun, not leaving it a weapon of secondary importance. The Board suggested, however, that no guns of smaller caliber should be mounted on the Crozier carriage. The recommendation, as it went to the Secretary, carried with it a suggestion that not only should the present appropriation be utilized for mounting these guns on the disappearing carriages, but that estimates for next year should include provision for such work, but the Secretary's endorsement was given only for the use of money in hand. General Gillespie, Chief-of-Engineers, who is acting head of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, has been a strong advocate of the adaptation of the carriage to the 6-inch gun and its adoption is largely due to his insistence. The sum now available for use on 6-inch guns is sufficient to mount about fifty of them. The discretion given the Secretary under the law will be exercised in fixing the number.

In a letter dated, Headquarters Dept. of the Missouri, Oct. 22, 1902, and addressed to Gen. S. M. Fox, Adjutant General, State of Kansas, Major General J. C. Bates says: "In reply to your communication of the 20th inst. concerning a statement contained in a recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that many of the Kansas troops refused to stay in camp under the climatic conditions that prevailed at Fort Riley, and left for their homes in squads, etc., I desire to say that such a statement does gross injustice to the troops who attended the maneuvers from your State. The records will show that only a few men left before the day fixed for the withdrawal of the Kansas National Guard, and that their departure was dictated by necessity and was covered by proper authority. I was favorably impressed by the soldierly manner in which your troops accepted the discomforts resulting from the inclement weather."

As we did not wish to delay the communication concerning the conduct of the Kansas State troops at Fort Riley we published it without waiting to learn what was to be said in reply. Our correspondent now writes saying: "My statement concerning the Kansas National Guardsmen returning home was made from what I personally saw myself in several instances and also from Major Minnick, commanding the Kansas Artillery, who very much regretted their action. It was he who told me that the whole Hospital Corps of the Kansas Brigade had returned home before the period set. These facts were also well known throughout the entire camp. I never said that the men left without leave, for I suppose that in most cases they had the necessary permission from their direct commanders. I was conscientious in my work and endeavored to be as correct as possible. As regards the assignment of troops, which Mr. Fox questioned, orders of the night before were very often changed at the last moment, and to keep absolute track of the different organizations in the field, when such a change was made, was difficult, as men deployed in battle formation and scattered over a large tract of territory all look alike, unless you have opportunity to make very close observation and ascertain what their insignia are, on hat or blouse, and consequently such a mistake is very probable."

Word comes from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., that officers of the camp are complaining against the selling of vile intoxicants to enlisted men, at Lytle, Ga., a short distance from the camp, by unscrupulous persons. It is said that whisky is being sold in large quantities in the neighborhood of this place, and in many instances has been smuggled into camp by the vendors. As a general rule, the soldiers will not buy this whisky, which, of course, is of very poor quality, but being unable to get away from camp to procure better, the stuff finds a ready sale with some of the men. Colonel Baldwin and his officers have tried long and hard, in vain, to capture these violators of the revenue laws inside the boundary lines of the camp. On those days when the soldiers are paid off, naturally all classes of fakirs flock to the camp, and the whisky vendors sneak from their holes to sell their wildcat stuff to the men. When the 7th Cavalry first went into camp at the park, this whisky selling commenced, but the officers succeeded in breaking the gang up, and nothing has been said or done about the business for over two months. Thinking that the coast was clear, wildeaters have commenced the old practice again. It is said upon good authority, that there is at present, a wildeat distillery in full operation within two miles of the camp, but no one knows the exact location, as all whisky is peddled out in bottles.

In view of the differences of opinion among the chiefs of certain bureaus of the Navy Department regarding the elements of speed, armor and armament of warships now authorized by law, together with the prevailing divergence of views as to the lines which naval construction should follow in the immediate future, the reported desire of the President for a full and frank discussion of these and related subjects by his official advisers is entirely natural. The statement, therefore, that these questions will be brought before the first cabinet meeting of the season on Nov. 7, may be the

foreseen of important developments in the naval program for the ensuing year. The President and his cabinet advisers are thoroughly loyal to the policy of continuous naval expansion, and have proved it in scores of instances. They realize as keenly as anybody that our changed relations with old world powers and the enormous growth of our foreign commerce, have placed us in a position where our safety upon the sea requires a harmonious and progressive increase of our naval strength. What is needed is a program under which every ship added to the Navy shall be of a type designed with first regard for the requirements of the National fleet as a whole. The basis of such a policy must necessarily be a common agreement among naval experts as to what those requirements are, together with a single opinion on the questions of design, construction, armor armament and engineering. We believe, therefore, that it would be a fortunate circumstance if the President were to write the chiefs of the various naval bureaus to meet him and the members of his cabinet in informal session for a practical discussion of the broad question of naval policy. If it is suggested that there is no precedent for assembling such a gathering, the reply is that Mr. Roosevelt has established more than one precedent since he entered the White House, and in no instance with detriment to his office or the public.

If the "anti-imperialists" will kindly give ear—and they have it to spare—we beg their attention to another recital of U.S. Army "cruelty" in the Philippines. It will be remembered that when Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the 3d Separate Brigade, established his concentration camps in the Provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas in order to crush the insurrection in its last remaining strongholds, he was obliged to deal with a food problem of particularly difficult character. The natives were compelled to bring with them into these camps all their grain, live stock, poultry, fruit, and food supplies of every description, with the understanding, however, that all such materials should be for the exclusive use of their owners, the purpose being to starve the roaming insurgents into submission. Of those who entered the camps many were utterly destitute, and they were supplied with food, clothing and medicines free of charge. Others were possessed of small means, and these, together with those better situated, were permitted by General Bell to purchase rice from his Commissary Department, the prices being proportioned to the buyer's ability to pay, but always lower than those prevailing in the open market. The result of this arrangement was that when the insurrection was smashed and the military administration transferred the control of affairs to the civil authorities, General Bell turned over to the Philippine Commission a fund of nearly \$100,000, the same representing the profits realized on his sales of rice in the concentration camps. Now the Philippine Commission proposes to take \$80,000 from the fund created by General Bell's "cruelty" and invest it in food for distribution among the poor of the provinces he formerly commanded. Nor is this the whole story. General Bell has secured an appropriation for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, and he and his soldiers are teaching the natives to be farmers. The Filipinos are tickling the soil with their hoes, the land is beginning to laugh with its harvest, and all is well except with the dismal "anti-imperialists" who will never forgive General Bell's "cruelty" in restoring peace, order, industry and prosperity to provinces where they had not been known in generations.

When the United States Supreme Court, on Oct. 27, took up the case of the United States vs. William T. Sampson and others with reference to the distribution of prize money for the capture of the Spanish cruiser *María Teresa*, the Chief Justice suggested that, in view of the death of Admiral Sampson, the name of "Admiral Schley or some one else" be substituted. Consequently, when the matter was again called on Oct. 29, counsel for the defendants in error submitted a petition from Mrs. William T. Sampson as administratrix, and another from Rear Admirals Robley D. Evans, Henry C. Taylor and Charles S. Cotton, Capt. French E. Chadwick and Joseph G. Eaton, Comr. Lucien Young and Lieut. Comr. Alexander Sharp, praying that their names be substituted in the proceedings for that of the late Admiral Sampson. During the first day's proceedings the Chief Justice inquired if the question of command in the naval battle of Santiago were involved in the case, and was perceptibly relieved when assured that it was not.

Much to the regret of Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, experiments with wireless telegraphy have to be abandoned for an indefinite period because of the fact that the Navy Department finds it impossible to furnish any vessel to continue the tests. The *Prairie*, which has been used for wireless telegraph experiments, will be detached from that duty and sent to the Caribbean Sea to participate in the coming maneuvers there. Admiral Bradford believes that this country is now far behind European powers in the matter of wireless telegraphy for naval purposes, and that immediate action should be taken to fit all the ships of the Navy with wireless apparatus. The *Prairie* has tested but two of the four kinds of apparatus bought by this country last summer in Europe. The experiments between Washington and Annapolis will be discontinued until some time next spring.

FOOTBALL AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28, 1902.

The midshipmen showed Wednesday afternoon that they had not entirely lost the ability to play football, as they defeated the University of Pennsylvania by a score of 10 to 6. The Navy played by far the best game yet exhibited by the Annapolis team, and scored in each half. In the first, McNair carried the ball over, and in the second, Willson, who was given a trial on the first team for the first time, made the touchdown. McNair was unsuccessful in both efforts to kick the goal. Pennsylvania also scored in the first half on a touchdown, made by a center plunge with Bennett carrying the ball, and Gardiner kicked the goal. Gardiner was injured in the latter part of the first half and dropped out of the game. His loss was greatly felt in the second half, and his team could not score.

Pennsylvania went into the game in a determined, but somewhat nervous condition, and their fumbling lost them the game. They were at least as good as the locals in steady ground gaining, if not their superiors, but time after time this good work was neutralized by absolute inability to hold the ball. As a whole, Pennsylvania played very second class football.

The Navy showed undoubted improvement in to-day's game. A new half back, Willson, was given a trial to-day, and looks like a find. He is the fastest sprinter in the Academy, and though rather light, is of stocky half back build. He made several good runs to-day and also played a fine defensive game. Strassburger and McNair also showed improved form, and Smith again demonstrated that he is one of the best quarters in the country. The Navy also played a tackle back formation, but the tackle was not in the line of backs, as was Pennsylvania's, but ahead of it, and to the side. The only trick play tried was the fake kick, which was attempted three times. A good gain was made the first time, but on the others there was a tackle for loss. Whiting and Soule played a really fine game at the ends, but every other lineman needs bracing on defensive work, as Pennsylvania could make steady gains right through and over them.

Belknap kicked off for the Navy, and Gardiner recovered the ball, carrying it back ten yards. Penn at once began to show that they had some good ground gainers, and Gardiner and Bennett readily made from three to ten yards whenever called upon, and that was nearly every other play. Their tendency to fumble also showed itself early, and the ball slipped from Bennett's hand after a gain through center, and the Navy got it. This was on the visitors' thirty-five yard line and the midshipmen did not lose the ball until McNair went over for a touchdown. The same player, however, missed the goal.

The sides were reversed and Gardiner kicked off. Penn here showed the best defensive work of the day, and forced the Navy to kick from their fifteen yard line. Belknap here made his only poor punt of the day and the ball went outside, going to the red and blue on the Navy's forty yard line. Gardiner here did some star work, well helped by Fortner and Bennett, and the ball was not lost this time until Bennett went over for a touchdown. The ball was way off in the corner, but Dale punted out nicely and Gardiner kicked the goal. This made the score 6 to 5 in favor of the Pennsylvanians and this was the same score by which Annapolis won over Penn last year. As Penn had the best of the remaining part of the half, it looked as if this was the best that could be expected by the Navy. Just before the close of the half, however, Gardiner was tackled and the cartilage of his knee badly hurt, and his retirement in the second half crippled his team decidedly.

The Navy forged ahead in the ground, gaining in the second half, and mainly through the fine runs of Willson, though Strassburger and McNair were also decidedly in the game, scored a touchdown and McNair also missed this goal. This finished the scoring, although on one occasion Penn was ploughing along at a rate which made the Navy feel creepy until they were penalized for off side playing and lost the ball.

The line up was as follows:

Pennsylvania	Positions	Annapolis
Richardson	left end.	Howard
Torrey	left tackle.	Grady
Hoffman	left guard.	Carpenter
McCabe	center.	Oak
Pierarski	right guard.	Belknap
Dick	right tackle.	Aiken
Metzger	right end.	Soule
Dale-Weede	quarter.	Smith
Fortner	left half.	McNair-Farley
Gardiner	right half.	Wilson-Shoup
Bennett	full back.	Strassburger

Summary: Touchdowns, Bennett, McNair, Willson; goals kicked, Gardiner, one; umpire, Okeson, Lehigh; referee, Armstrong, of Yale; time of halves, twenty and fifteen minutes.

The football team of the Annapolis midshipmen was defeated Saturday afternoon, Oct. 25, by the eleven of Dickinson College, by a score of 6 to 0. All of the scoring was done in the first half. Stuart made a touchdown for the visitors, breaking through an opening made for him by Seeley and Tompkinson for twelve yards, and Stanton kicked a difficult goal. The Navy was never nearer than thirty yards to its opponent's goal line, this occurring in the early part of the first half. The defeat is particularly galling to the Navy, as it is the first time in the athletic history of the institution that its football team has been defeated by a team from Dickinson, although the two teams have been playing off and on for years. Even a more bitter circumstance is the fact that the same team was defeated two weeks ago by West Point to the tune of 11 to 0. It is only fair to the Navy to state that the series of misfortunes which have beset it on all sides so far this season in the shape of accidents to her players came to a head this year, and she put in a patched up team, particularly in the back field. The line was intact except for the absence of Soule, who was replaced by Howard, nearly as good a player. The team particularly felt the absence of Smith, quarter back, and the spirit of the team, although the new men did well, and it was absence of a strong defense rather than want of an aggressive attack that lost the game. The lack of Smith's vim and dash was woefully felt.

Dickinson put on the field a team composed of strong, heavy and veteran players, who were drilled to great precision in team work. There are several players of the first class. It was in the team work that Dickinson's superiority was shown.

The day was a scorcher to come in football weather

and the players suffered severely. There were also a large number of injuries, though none of a serious character. Wilson, the sprinting back, who is regarded as the find so far this season, was hurt, but his injuries may not keep him off the gridiron long. The game was perfectly free from wrangling over decisions and needlessly rough work. There was some little holding and off side playing, but it was always penalized by the referee, Dr. Herbert Whitehurst, except where Whiting, the Navy end, was held, and a run on a fake kick went around him. This was overlooked by the referee, who, however, officiated excellently.

The line up was as follows:

Dickinson	Positions	Annapolis
Kramer-Synder	left end.	Whiting
Carlan-Masauer	left tackle.	Aiken
Amarman	left guard.	Carpenter
Smith	center.	Fretz
Seeley	right guard.	(Capt.) Belknap
Tompkinson	right tackle.	Grady
Williams	right end.	Howard
Curtis	quarter.	Shoup
Barnhart	right half.	Blakeley-Poteet
Stuart	left half.	Wilson-Reese
Stanton (Capt.)	full back.	McNair-Kenne

Summary: Touchdown, Stuart; goal, Stanton; referee, Okeson, of Lehigh; umpire, Dr. H. Whitehurst, University of Maryland; time of halves; fifteen minutes each.

Of the material which the Navy team must be made this year, Smith is undoubtedly the greatest footballist. His position is quarter back and he played there most of last season, but was cancelled to drop out on account of injuries just before the West Point game. This year, he is better than ever, but out again of the game temporarily. He is a splendid player and generally the best tackler and runner back of kicks on the team, and above all, a splendid team man, one who never lets the temptation to "star" overcome his efforts to make the whole team play ball. With Smith at quarter, the team is half again stronger. Only his injury makes his place doubtful. McNair and Shoup have been filling his place. Whiting and Soule, the ends, are as good as any team wants and are especially good on getting down on kicks. They improve each game and may be relied upon to hold their own with anything that West Point may put against them. These two and Captain Belknap, Fretz and Carpenter, the center trio, may be regarded as the only players who are practically sure of their places. This group is now playing fair ball. Belknap has always been a most willing player and is not lacking in spirits. He does the punting and is one of the best at it on the football field. Carpenter is a big, strong player and is improving. The fact remains, however, that loss of plays govern between these two and the tackles for substantial gains. Fretz at center is one of the strongest men in the Academy and plays aimed straight at him generally stop suddenly. The tackles are not yet determined, but at present Aiken and Grady, new men, have the call over Rogers and Schlabach. Both must improve to be up to the standard.

It is back of the line where chaos reigns. Smith will be the quarter if not prevented by injuries, and that is about the only certainty. Strassburger is the most likely man for one of the halves, but he has not been used in all the games. Decker was proving a find for the other, but injuries put him out of the game for the season and now Willson, who was doing well, is hurt, but probably not for long. The other half back candidates are Shoup, Blakeley and Reese. Halsey started the season at full, but was injured, and McNair is now doing well there, but is rather light. The Navy has never had the same combination back of the line for two games, and consequently there is still no understanding among them.

The games scheduled for next month at Annapolis will try out the midshipmen's team. Four of the best teams in the country will be met before West Point is tackled at Philadelphia on the 29th.

FOOT BALL IN N.Y. HARBOR.

Fort Totten, New York.

The Fort Totten football team played its first game this season on Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1902, with Fort Slocum; being defeated by a score of 11-12. Slocum and Totten are old rivals on the gridiron and the game was hard fought. This is the first time Slocum ever defeated Totten on the football field. The line up was as follows:

Totten	Position	Slocum
Marshall	right end.	O'Shaughnessy
Davis (Sheehy)	right tackle.	Kenney
Persun	right guard.	Muller
Maloney	center.	Johnston
McCabe	left guard.	McGregor
Marion	left tackle.	Shiner
Egan	left end.	Casey
Seguin	quarter.	Johnston (Kennedy)
Wills	right half.	McCormick (Capt.)
Owings (Capt.)	left half.	Barth
O'Neill	full back.	Gouin

Time, first half, 20 min.; second half 15 min.; referee, Lieutenant Thornburg; umpire, Lieutenant Bisham.

The football teams of Fort Hamilton and Wadsworth played their first game of the season at Wadsworth, on the afternoon of the 25th. The game which was hotly contested from start to finish, closed with the score Fort Hamilton 5, Wadsworth 0. Both teams have been organized a very short time and considering the small amount of practise, the work was very good. The bad feature of the game was the constant fumbling of both teams which was due to lack of practise. The good work of Clarke and Donahue for Hamilton, and Callahan for Wadsworth was particularly noticeable. The teams lined up as follows:

Fort Hamilton	Position	Fort Wadsworth
Engstrom	left end.	Laagham
Driscoll	left tackle.	Nash
Anderson	left guard.	Bartells
McKenna	center.	Sheffender
Mulchrone	right guard.	Neville
Schlosser	right tackle.	Links
Thiel	right end.	Leon
Clarke, O. W.	right half.	Callahan
Macho	left half.	Morton
Thompson	quarter.	Murphy
Donahue	full back.	Blythe

In the second half Campbell and Lawler replaced Morton and Bartells on the Wadsworth team, and Wimmer replaced Schlosser for Hamilton. The referee was 1st Lieut. Chas. R. Lawson, Art. Corps, of Fort Hamilton. Umpire 2d Lieut. Roger O. Mason, of Fort Wadsworth. Halves, 15 minutes.

ARMORED CRUISERS, TENNESSEE AND WASHINGTON.

There are probably no vessels in the United States Navy, the general features or details of whose designs have been given such careful consideration as the two battleships and the two armored cruisers, authorized by Act of Congress of July 1, 1902. The designs of the two battleships have been completed, the contract for one, the Louisiana, having been awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the other, the Connecticut, is building at the New York Navy Yard. Both of the armored cruisers, the Tennessee and Washington, are to be built by contract. Speed is to be 22 knots one knot in excess of the New York and Brooklyn. The Tennessee and Washington excel in battery power and protection any armored cruiser built, building, or designed, in the world, and they are the equal of a large majority of the battleships of the world, bearing the same relation to the battleship as the cavalry does to the infantry in the Army, and being able to give battle or run away from the enemy's battleship, as they please, and to put up a stiff fight with the finest battleships afloat, with a fair chance of winning out. The battery power has been greatly increased, by the substitution of four 10-inch guns in place of four 8-inch guns on the Maryland class, and adding two 6-inch guns to the fourteen on the Maryland class. The general features and dimensions of these vessels are as follows: Length, 502 feet; breadth, 72 feet, 10 1-2 inches; displacement, 14,500 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel at trial displacement, 25 feet; maximum displacement, 15,950 tons; mean draft, 27 feet; coal, 900 tons; bunker capacity, 2,000 tons; steaming radius at 10 knots per hour, about 6,500 knots; at full speed, about 3,100 knots; the maximum speed is not less than 22 knots, and the maximum I.H.P. (estimated) for this speed, 23,000; for hull and machinery, \$4,659,000 has been appropriated. The draft of these vessels is limited by the depth of the harbors of the United States. The hulls are to be of steel, with the usual cellular subdivision. The inner bottom has been continued from the keel to the protective deck, at each side, and extends forward and aft to about the knuckle of the keel, so that the vessels are thoroughly protected from injury in case of grounding, throughout any point in their length. The freeboard of these vessels at the line of the main deck is about 18 feet, amidships, 24 feet, forward, and 21 feet 6 inches aft. By reason of the high freeboard, commodious quarters are provided for all officers and men above the waterline. The conning tower, located on the lower bridge, is one deck higher than in earlier designs. The hull is protected by a 5-inch belt of armor extending from five feet below the normal waterline to the upper deck in wake of 6-inch guns, this armor extending to the bow and stern near the waterline to form a waterline belt, being reduced in thickness at the ends to three inches. Extending from the gun deck to the protective deck are bulkheads of 5-inch armor, which form the forward and after limits of the belt armor. Between the gun and berth decks are similar bulkheads located in wake of the 10-inch barbette which are fitted on the gun deck and form the forward and after limits of the side armor between the main and gun decks. Above the gun deck, in wake of the 3-inch battery, 2-inch nickel steel is fitted. The 6-inch guns on the gun deck are isolated by splinter bulkheads of 1 1/2 inch nickel steel, extending continuously across the ship, and 2-inch nickel steel extending fore and aft.

The 10-inch turrets are protected by nine inches of armor on the sloping face, seven inches of armor on the sides, five inches in the rear, and with top plates of 2 1/2-inch nickel steel. The barbette armor is seven inches thick in front, reduced to a thickness of four inches at the back and below the gun deck, where protected by the belt and casemate armor. The protective deck, which extends from bow to stern, will be one and one-half inches thick on the flat, over the engine and boiler spaces, four inches thick on the slopes at the side, extending down to the bottom of the belt armor, three inches on the slope, forward and aft. A cofferdam, thirty inches thick, will be worked from end to end of the vessel between the protective and berth decks. These cofferdams will probably be filled with water-excluding material. The secondary battery is twenty-two 3-inch rapid fire guns, twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic guns, two 1-pounder automatic guns, two 1-pounder rapid fire guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns of 30-caliber and six automatic guns of 30-caliber. It will be seen that this battery is more powerful than that of any similar vessel in the world. The 10-inch guns will be mounted in two elliptical, balanced turrets located within cylindrical barbettes, extending from the protective deck, to well above the main deck, and turning through arcs of 270 degrees. The 6-inch guns will be mounted, four in independent armored casemates on the main deck, the remainder in broadsides on the gun deck, all on pedestal mounts, the back and side plates of the casemates on main deck being of 2-inch nickel steel. At each end of the vessel, four of the 6-inch guns can be trained directly ahead or directly astern, so that it is possible to obtain a direct ahead fire with the main battery of two 10-inch and four 6-inch guns, and the same number at the stern. All of the 6-inch guns can be trained through a complete angle of about 115 degrees each. The 6-inch guns are so arranged that the muzzles are trained inside the line of side armor, thus leaving the side clear and unobstructed while going alongside a dock or vessel, or when coaling. The 3-inch guns will be mounted as follows: Six on sponsons on the gun deck, six in broadsides on the gun deck, and ten in broadsides on the main deck. The protection of these guns is as described above. Arrangements will be made for quickly and conveniently dismounting the 3-inch guns in broadside. The 3-pounders and smaller guns are mounted on the upper deck, bridges, in the tops, and wherever they can secure the most commanding positions, to be ready at all times for repelling torpedo boat attacks and for inflicting damage upon the unprotected portion of an enemy's ship.

The ammunition and shell rooms are so arranged that about one-half the total supply of ammunition will be carried at each end of the ship. The remaining ammunition is stowed where it can readily be whipped up by hand, when time is available, from the lower to the upper platform.

For handling ammunition along the central passage, there will be ammunition conveyors. Provision has been made by means of power hoists, to handle the 6-inch and 3-inch and 3-pounder ammunition, at the rate of seven pieces a minute. In addition to the power supply, there has been provided sufficient means for a supplementary supply of ammunition by hand, to interfere as little as possible with the power handling, so that with the combined means of supply, it will be possible

to supply ammunition to all of the guns at a rate equal to that at which they can be fired.

Wood work has been reduced to a minimum, and all such above the protective deck, except deck planking, armor backing, furniture, and a few minor items, will be fireproof.

Special attention has been given to the coaling of these vessels. It is the intention to hoist the coal over all, and to lower it directly through large hatches to the gun deck, where it can be handled on trucks to the various scuttles, thus avoiding the fitting of a large number of scuttles on the gun and main decks, and the fitting of portable coal chutes.

Provision has been made sufficient to carry with ease the full complement of officers and men. The boats will be handled by four electrically operated boat cranes.

The full complement of the vessels, as flagships, will consist of one flag officer, one commanding officer, chief of staff, nineteen wardroom officers, twelve junior officers, ten warrant officers, 814 men. The masts will be fitted for the installation of wireless telegraphy.

All spaces in officers' quarters, bounded by the outer hull, will be sheathed with asbestos or other suitable non-conducting material. All iron work exposed direct to the action of the weather on the opposite side will be cork painted.

The ventilation system is to be most thorough, especial attention having been given to all details of the design in this respect. By increasing the number of ventilating units, it has been possible to avoid piercing any of the main transverse or longitudinal bulkheads below the protective deck, and to largely avoid the use of automatic valves.

The engine and fireroom trunks are sheathed with asbestos to further increase the habitability of adjoining spaces. Special attention has been given to the design of all of the water systems, to reduce the quantity of piping necessary, and to increase their efficiency.

The propelling engine will be of the vertical, twin screw, four-cylinder, triple expansion type, of a combined I.H.P. of 23,000. The steam pressure will be 250 pounds, and the stroke four feet. A speed of the main engines of 120 revolutions per minute is requisite to a speed of 22 knots. The diameters of the high pressure and low pressure cylinders will be in the ratio of 1 to 7.3. The engines will be located in two separate water tight compartments. Steam, at a working pressure of 250 pounds, will be supplied by sixteen boilers of the straight water tube type, placed in eight water tight compartments, having combined grate surface of at least 1,590 square feet, and heating surface of at least 68,000 square feet. Forced draft will be on the closed fireroom system. There will be four funnels on each vessel, each about 100 feet high above the keel line. Feed water will be carried in the double bottoms. The vessels are to be heated by steam throughout.

There will be a refrigerating plant of the Dense Air type, with a cooling effect equal to a daily output of three tons of ice. There will be an evaporating plant of not less than four units, having a total capacity of 25,000 gallons of potable water per day, and a distilling apparatus capable of distilling at least 10,000 gallons of water per day.

The vessels are to be provided with a laundry, capable of washing for 100 men per day; also with a bakery, and all fittings for the operation of a general mess system.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MARINE CORPS.

Major Gen. Charles Heywood, Commandant U.S. Marine Corps, in his annual report calls attention to the needs of the corps at the various navy yards and naval stations. He recommends an appropriation of \$1,200 for the construction of a substantial but inexpensive brick house, two stories in height, for the commanding officers' quarters at Portsmouth, with the intention of turning over the present commanding officer's quarters for use as junior officers' quarters, they being thoroughly unfitted for their present use. He also urges the construction of officers' quarters at the League Island Navy Yard, as the officers now have to live at Philadelphia, a long distance from the post, which makes it difficult for the officers to keep in that close touch with the men so important to the maintenance of the highest standard of discipline and efficiency. It is urged as economy for the Government to erect a plain, substantial fireproof building for the use of the Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa., at a cost of \$150,000. The transfer to the Philadelphia depot in the near future of the assistant quartermaster's office and supplies pertaining thereto, now located in Washington, is contemplated. The satisfactory manner in which the duties of the depot were performed during the year by Major T. C. Prince, Asst. Qm. U.S.M.C., is cordially recognized.

General Heywood expresses his gratification with the decision of the Navy Department to have the Washington headquarters offices kept uptown, as the location of such offices in proximity to the Navy Department has been found to greatly facilitate the transaction of business. The General recommends that suitable quarters be provided at the Norfolk Navy Yard for Marine officers stationed there. High praise is given to Lieut. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., for his supervision of the construction of the Marine Barracks and other important work at Annapolis. The new Marine Barracks at Annapolis, when completed, will be a model of its kind, substantially constructed, roomy, light, well ventilated, well heated, and imposing in appearance, in keeping with the general improvements going on at the Academy. This station affords exceptional facilities for a school of application, and as soon as possible after the barracks is completed it is his intention to establish such a school of instruction for officers and enlisted men, at which they can be given thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all subjects now covered at the school of application, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., as well as in field fortifications, hasty entrenchments, the construction of gun emplacements and transportation of guns, construction of gun platforms and gun-mounts, the construction and operation of field telegraph and field telephone lines, etc.

General Heywood recommends an appropriation of \$105,000 for buildings for the Marine Corps at Charleston, S.C., and \$6,000 for quarters for Marine officers at San Francisco, Cal. General Heywood quotes with approval the praise bestowed by Major H. K. White, U.S.M.C., upon the force of marines under his command for their work in behalf of the crew of the wrecked U.S.S. Yosemite in the typhoon in Guam, Nov. 13, 1900. Lieut. William Hopkins, U.S.M.C., is also praised for efficient services. On July 1, 1901, most of the departments of the station having been established on a fair working

basis, the governor of the island turned over to the proper department—yards and docks—the repair of all buildings, sewers, and transportation, and relieved the commanding officer of marines of his duties as chief of public works of the island. In so doing the governor spoke complimentarily of the work of Major White, as follows: "At this time of your severance from duty connected with the island government I desire to thank you cordially for the zealous attention and good judgment which have marked your administration of the office of public works." The amusement or recreation room, a feature of great importance in such an isolated station as Guam, has been greatly improved as to light and ventilation, and out of the profits accruing from billiards, etc., in addition to that part allotted for the improvement of the mess, a considerable sum has been spent in obtaining athletic apparatus, such as bars, rings, trapeze, rowing machine, punching bag, boxing gloves, foils and masks, baseballs, bats, etc. The material for a bowling alley has been purchased, and the alley will be built as soon as the necessary skilled labor for its construction can be obtained. Major White, in concluding his report, speaks most gratefully of the kindness of the quartermasters of the Army transports who, he states, have taken all possible pains and trouble to fill the wants of the battalion, to the limits of their stock. The supplies furnished by the transports have been the main reliance of the command at Guam, not only for the luxuries obtainable, but often for actual necessities.

The transfers of Marines in the Philippines have resulted in bringing home all officers and men who have served over two and one-half years in the Islands, and the sending of other officers and men to take their places, and it is hoped that in the future the term of service in the Philippines may be limited to two years, it being the consensus of opinion among those who are best informed in the matter that this is as long as it is advisable to keep officers and men in the Philippine climate. The health of those returning was excellent. A report received from Col. James Forney, U.S.M.C., commanding the 1st Brigade of Marines, dated July 18, 1902, shows that the general health of the officers and enlisted men in the islands is excellent, and that, generally speaking, in the barracks and quarters are in as good condition as could be expected, considering the fact that most of them were not constructed for the purpose for which they are being used and are more or less ill adapted for such purpose. All of the buildings have been vastly improved since the American occupation of the Islands. While there have been practically no demonstrations during the year by organized insurgents, the Marines have done good work toward ridding the Islands of various roving bands of Ladrones which still infest many localities there. The following paragraph describes a typical case of marauding by ladrones and prompt action on the part of the Marines:

The small detachment under command of Lieutenant Harding has been continuing the work on the magazine and gun emplacements, at Camp Roosevelt, Culebra, so far as possible, and to facilitate this work, 2d Lieut. C. T. Westcott and 40 additional enlisted men were transferred from the Marine Barracks Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., to Culebra on Aug. 16, with the permission of the Department.

As soon as the Marine Barracks at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., is completed, the school of application will be transferred to that station from Washington, and the scope of instruction so extended as to include hasty entrenchments, transportation, and emplacement of guns, mining, and countermining, torpedoes, pulling boats etc. In addition to the work of instruction carried on at the school of application, an officers' class has been in progress this year at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., along practically the same lines as that conducted at that post last year, during the year 11 young officers of the corps have been under instruction at the post. The course of instruction at Boston has been under the supervision of Col. P. C. Pope, U.S.M.C., commanding the barracks, Capt. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., acting as instructor. Captain Williams has shown much intelligence and good judgment in the arrangement of the course combining practical work with the theoretical instruction wherever practicable.

The report of the inspector of target practice shows that during the past year 1,236 men fired complete scores for record, and of these 65 qualified as sharpshooters, 74 as marksmen, 223 first class, 348 second class, and 323 third class. Revolver practice has been more extensively conducted during the past year than during the previous years. The report of the inspector of target practice shows that such practice was held at 16 of the posts, and that 2,105 men qualified, and of these 706 qualified as first class. When it is remembered that last year but 386 so qualified, a marked improvement is easily noted. Referring to the record of the team of Marines that took part in the interstate shooting tournament at Sea Girt, N.J., in September, 1902, General Heywood says: "An examination of the report above referred to will show that the character of the firing both as a team and as individuals was of very high order. The team stood sixth in the competition for the Hilton trophy, having made a score of 1,073, being beaten by Massachusetts and Pennsylvania for fourth place by only three points. The team last year in the same competition made a score of 1,014. This year, therefore, an advance of 59 points was made, and, in the opinion of the undersigned, this is extremely creditable. One of the gratifying facts in the report of the inspector of target practice is that the Marine Corps team took second place and gained a prize of \$25 in the skirmish team match, which was competed for by nine teams of the National Guards and the United States Army. Attention is invited to the most excellent scores made in the interstate match, and especially at 500-yard stage thereof. This firing was of an unusually good character. This work, done by Lieutenant Holcomb, which was of exceptionally good character, is worthy of and receives the commendation of these headquarters."

Experience having shown the great desirability of having at military posts' gymnasiums, amusement rooms, and libraries for the amusement of the enlisted men. General Heywood asks Congress to appropriate \$25,000 to permit of their establishment at two or three posts of the Corps, the intention being to ask annually for a sum sufficient to continue the work from year to year until all the posts of the Corps, at home and abroad, shall be so equipped.

The commandant quotes the report of Capt. A. C. Lemore, U.S.M.C., commanding the Marine guard of the U.S.S. Iowa, describing their landing at Panama late in November, 1901, and calling attention to the excellent conduct of the men and their strict attention to duty, and state that there was not a single unauthorized absence or breach of discipline of any kind on the part of any of the men of the command, although the men had not had liberty or shore leave for five months.

During the first half of the past year recruiting progressed so favorably that for several months the corps

was maintained at its full authorized enlisted strength, a result which had not been previously attained for two or three years. The passage of the Act of July 1, 1902, increasing the authorized strength of the Marine Corps by 750 men at once created that number of vacancies in the ranks, and since shortly before the passage of the act mentioned recruiting has not been so rapid as it was during the earlier part of the year. The result is that at the time this report is written the Corps is considerably below its authorized enlisted strength, and vigorous measures are being taken to stimulate recruiting. Even with the full authorized enlisted strength it will be extremely difficult to meet the exceedingly numerous and important demands now made on the Corps, and for this reason the active steps now being taken to secure desirable recruits will not be relaxed in any way until the desired number have been enlisted.

General Heywood quotes Capt. Louis J. Magill, marine officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, to the effect that the physical condition of his command is excellent. As an illustration, Captain Magill states that on Aug. 28, his battalion marched across the rolling country to Vineyard Haven and return, a distance of about 21 miles. The start was made at 8 o'clock a.m., and the return trip completed at 5 p.m., with a rest of one hour at Vineyard Haven, and all hands returned from this march in good condition.

Only one naval cadet has been appointed into the Marine Corps this year, and unless there is a decided increase in the number of officers obtained from this source and from the appointment of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the corps as second lieutenants, the existing vacancies will not be filled during the coming year. As the full number of officers allowed the Marine Corps by law is most urgently needed, it is hoped that the bill introduced at the last session of Congress, permitting further appointments from civil life until the authorized number of officers shall have been obtained, will become a law. It is recommended that this matter be brought to the attention of Congress by the Department.

The General urgently recommends the enactment by Congress of the bill introduced at the last session providing for the following additional officers and enlisted men for the Corps: One brigadier general, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, five majors, 12 captains, 15 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, two assistant adjutants and inspectors with the rank of major, four assistant quartermasters and two assistant paymasters with the rank of captain, one sergeant major, 20 quartermaster sergeants, three gunnery sergeants, 12 first sergeants, 60 sergeants, 96 corporals, 12 drummers, 12 trumpeters, and 1,050 privates. The bill also provides that the commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a major general.

"As heretofore," says General Heywood in conclusion, "the Marine Corps is under obligations to the Army authorities for their courtesy in obliging the Corps with transportation for its officers and enlisted men, and stores, on Army transports, and in furnishing the Corps with certain rations and other supplies on application."

COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. OWEN, U.S.N.

A general court martial for the trial of Ensign Alfred C. Owen, U.S.N., has been ordered to convene at the Navy Yard at New York. The detail for the court is as follows: Capt. P. F. Harrington, Capt. Albert S. Snow, Cmdr. Raymond P. Rodgers, Lieut. Comdr. Henry Morrell, Surg. J. C. Byrnes, Lieut. Oscar W. Koester and Lieut. L. S. Thompson, with Capt. L. J. Magill, U.S.M.C. There are two charges against the accused. Charge I is absence from station and duty, after his leave had expired, and charge II is scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals. There is one specification under the first charge, and eight under the second. The single specification under the first charge is to the effect that Ensign Owen, while attached to the U.S.S. Massachusetts, having been granted leave which expired July 29 last, remained absent from his station and duty without proper permission until Sept. 25 last, when he again reported on the Massachusetts.

In the specifications under the second charge it is alleged that Ensign Owen in June, 1901, while on the U.S.S. Casting on the Asiatic station, obtained from Capt. Frank H. Lawton, U.S.A., cash for a check for \$350, drawn on Foule & Co., bankers, of Washington, D.C., without placing the funds with the bankers sufficient to meet the check; that he later paid \$150 to Captain Lawton on account, but has failed to pay the balance due. Other specifications are that while at Iloilo in March, 1901, he borrowed \$300 from Lieut. Col. George S. Anderson, U.S.A., and has failed to repay the loan; that while attached to the Massachusetts in August, 1902, he got Mr. Robert L. Meade, Jr., to cash a check for \$20 drawn on the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C., and neglected to provide for the payment of the check, allowing it to go to protest; that in the fall of the year 1901 he became indebted to Hughes & Muller, tailors, of Philadelphia, and has failed to pay them; that in August, 1902, he represented to R. C. Hunt, of New York City, that he had \$600 to his credit at Riggs National Bank in Washington, on the strength of which he obtained loans amounting to \$100 from Hunt, for which he gave a check, without having funds there to meet it. In one case it is alleged he borrowed \$100 from R. C. Hunt, of New York, on a worthless check in August, 1902, and failed to refund the money. In the other case it is alleged that on the 11th of August, 1902, while at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, he obtained from J. T. Hendrick, of Washington, D.C., the sum of \$30, for which he gave a check drawn by "Charles W. Raborg, agent," upon the Colonial Bank of the City of New York, which he (Owen) indorsed, at the same time representing to Mr. Hendrick that Raborg was his uncle and that the check was good. The check was protested and Ensign Owen has since failed to refund the money to Mr. Hendrick.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States will be held on the evening of Nov. 5, at the New York Yacht Club, New York City. Among the subjects to be discussed are the formation of a national Naval Reserve, the establishment of a naval league for the dissemination of information relative to the Navy, and financial aid to the Naval Academy Athletic Association. The officers of the commandery have arranged for a special train to Philadelphia on Nov. 29, when the annual football match between the Naval and Military Academy teams will be played. Ernest Carter, the recorder, No. 29 Wall street, will obtain seats at the match for such companions as may apply.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The mail address of the U.S.S. *Yorktown* is, and remains until further notice: "Care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal." Any other address while the vessel is on the Asiatic station, causes great delay, in the delivery of mails.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has been informed by cable of the successful docking of the *Albany* at the Naval dockyard at Genoa, Italy.

Proposals for constructing, by contract, two armored cruisers will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1903, when they will be publicly opened. A circular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels, and the plans and specifications, are now ready for distribution among prospective bidders. Forms of proposal and contract may be had upon application to the Department, on and after Nov. 26, 1902.

The new station ship for Guam, the *Supply*, sailed from New York last week en route for her far-away station, but has been directed to call at various ports en route. The *Supply* will reach her destination via the Mediterranean, Suez Canal, and the Indian Ocean.

It will be necessary for the Navy Department to re-advertise for bids for the construction of the 600-foot dry dock at Norfolk, Va., for which Congress has made an appropriation of \$1,200,000. None of the bids submitted came within the appropriation, for after deducting some \$300,000 for the erection of the pumping station only about \$900,000 remained for the dock itself. The bidders have stated in their bids that the work cannot be done within the appropriation.

Capt. F. W. Dickins, the officer in charge of the special trial of the monitor *Wyoming*, has telegraphed to the Navy Department from San Francisco under date of Oct. 29, as follows: "Two hours' full speed trial *Wyoming* in open sea successfully completed to-day. Mean revolutions for two hours, 2013; corresponding speed, 11.8 knots. General behavior in moderate sea and breeze satisfactory." The *Wyoming* was required under the contract for her construction to make a speed of but 11.5 knots.

Rear Admiral Sumner, now at Montevideo, has been ordered to proceed in his flagship, the *Iowa*, to Rio Janeiro this month, in time to take part in the inauguration of the new President of Brazil. Germany, England, and France have promised to send war vessels to participate at the time designated. When the inauguration ceremonies are over the *Iowa* will start for the West Indies in order to be able to participate in the beginning of the maneuvers there.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION. —
NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higgins, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, navy yard, New York.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson, Capt. Charles H. Davis, ordered to command, Navy Yard, New York.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed Oct. 29 from Boston to New York.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At navy yard, New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Sailed Oct. 27 from Boston to New York.
MARIETTA, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At La Girona.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Sailed Oct. 27 from San Diego City for San Juan.
OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Sailed Oct. 26 from New York for Cebu, via San Juan.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson, at Colon.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. At Villefranche, France.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers, at Villefranche.
CHICAGO, Capt. James H. Dayton, at Villefranche.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived at Gibraltar Oct. 30.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner Comdr-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York city.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Montevideo.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Mare Island, Mare Island, Cal., preparing for commission.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At San Francisco. Address there.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Panama. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet.
The command of the Asiatic Squadron was transferred from Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers to Rear Admiral R. D. Evans at Yokohama, Oct. 29.
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Rear Admiral F. Rodgers), Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Sailed Oct. 29, from Yokohama for Honolulu, en route to San Francisco.
KENTUCKY, (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Arrived at Yokohama Oct. 27.
RAINBOW (Flagship, Senior Squadron Commander.) ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Uraga, Japan.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Sydney.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Zamboanga.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. William R. A. Rooney. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Lewis B. Jones. At Cavite.
GEACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Spowers. At Cavite, P.I.
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived at Shikwan Oct. 27.
ISLE DE LUZON, Lt. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Poliok.
ISLE DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Sailed Oct. 28 from Kurrachee, India, for Muscat, Oman, en route to New York. Address care Postmaster, N.Y.
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Oct. 14 from Cavite for Guam. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Hong Kong.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfeld. At Tongku, China. Address, care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. Arrived at Amoy Oct. 16.
NANSHAN (supply ship). Sailed Oct. 17 from Cavite for Hong Kong.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Charles S. Sperry. At Chefoo. Address of vessel should be always care Postmaster, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.
PICATAUQA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite. Address Manila.

POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Cavite Oct. 29.

PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Selfridge. Arrived at Uraga Oct. 15.

SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Cavite Oct. 27.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edwin B. Barry. At Chefoo. Address care Postmaster San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime. Arrived at Shanghai Oct. 30.

WOMPATUCK, Bt. James Laven. At Cavite, P. I. Address Manila.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. Arrived at Chefoo Oct. 12.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. James E. Walker. Pollok Patrol, Oct. 22.
QUINOS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. Zamboanga Patrol.
SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene L. Bissell. Zamboanga Patrol.
URDANETA, Ensign Chas. S. Freeman. At Olongapo.
VILLALOBOS, Midshipman Walter G. Dimon. Arrived at Olongapo Oct. 30.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC, Bt. C. T. Chase. At Havana, Cuba. Address there.

ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island yard. Address there.

AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.

APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Boston.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. Commissioned at Norfolk Oct. 23.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Oct. 29.

CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Caralli. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Boston. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney. Arrived at Lambert's Point, Oct. 25. Address Washington, D.C.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Oct. 14 from Key West for Manzanillo, Cuba. Address care O. B. Stillman, Esq., Eusebiano de Mora, Manzanillo, Cuba.

FORTUNE, Chief Boatswain P. Haley, Navy Yard, Boston. Address there.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. A. M. Proctor. Arrived at Norfolk, Va. Oct. 15.

HERCULES tug. At Norfolk. Address there.

HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. Arrived at Newport Oct. 25.

HOLLAND, (submarine), Lieut. Harry H. Caldwell. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.

IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEYDEN, (tug), Lieut. C. Wells. Arrived at Norfolk Oct. 27. Address there.

MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Ordered in commission at League Island, Pa.

MASSASSOIT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. Arrived at Erie Oct. 30. Address there.

MODOC, At League Island, Pa.

MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NARKEETA, tug. At New York.

NEWARK, Has been ordered in commission at Boston with Comdr. Richard Wainright in command.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

NEZINSCOT, (tug), at Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Boatswain E. J. Norcott. Arrived at Pensacola Oct. 29.

PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Arrived at Norfolk Oct. 27. Address there.

FONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWTHAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived at Norfolk Oct. 13. Address there.

RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Has been ordered in commission at Portsmouth, N.H.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. Sailed Oct. 27 from Panama for Corinto en route to San Francisco. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.

RAPID, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.

RESTLESS, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. Norfolk, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk. Address Norfolk.

STANDISH, tug. Annapolis, Md.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Harley H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md.

SAMOSET, (tug), at League Island. Address there.

SEBAGO, Boatswain George R. Hendry. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Sailed Oct. 18 from New York for Algiers, en route to Manila and Guam. Their possible itinerary is as follows: Arrive Algiers Nov. 4, leave Algiers Nov. 9, arrive Port Said Nov. 16, leave Port Said Nov. 18, arrive Colombo Dec. 7, leave Colombo Dec. 12, arrive Singapore Dec. 23, leave Singapore Dec. 27, arrive Manila Jan. 3, 1903, leave Manila Jan. 9, 1903, arrive Guam Jan. 17, 1903. Address U.S.S. Supply, care U.S. Despatch Agent, New York City (domestic postage). Note: After Nov. 18, 1902, address U.S.S. Supply, care U.S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Midshipman George C. Westervelt. At Washington. Address there.

TECUMSEH, Bt. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.

TEXAS, has been ordered in commission at Norfolk with Capt. W. T. Swinburne in command.

TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there. TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bt. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.

VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at New York Oct. 26. Address care Postmaster, N.Y.

WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bleror. Sailed Oct. 29 from Key West for Pensacola. Address Pensacola.

YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Arrived at Port Royal Oct. 27. Address care Postmaster, New York.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Commander William W. Kimball. At San Francisco. Address Postmaster, San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. Sailed from Funchal for Hampton Roads Oct. 1. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Arrived at Norfolk, Oct. 21. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. N. E. Mason. Sailed Oct. 20 from San Juan for Norfolk. Address care Postmaster, New York City.

ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Heilner. Sailed Oct. 27 from Hampton Roads for Portsmouth, N.H. Address Portsmouth, N.H.

INDIANA, Capt. William H. Emory. At New York Yard. Address there.

HARTFORD, Comdr. William H. Reeder. Sailed Oct. 18 from Norfolk for Madeira. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows:

Arrive Madeira Nov. 6, leave Nov. 13; arrive Algiers Nov. 20, leave Nov. 21; arrive Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 4, leave Dec. 9; arrive Jaffa Dec. 11, leave Dec. 17; arrive Pireaus Dec. 22, leave Dec. 27; arrive Villefranche Jan. 4, leave Jan. 11; arrive Gibraltar Jan. 16, leave Jan. 20; arrive Madeira Jan. 21; leave Jan. 20; arrive San Juan Feb. 22, leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., Mar. 4, leave Mar. 11; arrive Galveston, Texas, Mar. 15, leave Mar. 22; arrive Mobile, Ala., Mar. 26, leave Apr. 2; arrive Pensacola, Fla., Apr. 2, leave Apr. 26; arrive Havana, Cuba, Apr. 30, leave May 5; arrive Charleston, S. C., May 9, leave May 16; arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail care U.S. Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Jan. 24, 1903; after Jan. 24, to U.S. Dispatch Agent, New York.

LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Arrived at Hampton Roads Oct. 22.

MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At Mare Island, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Arrived at Hampton Roads Oct. 25.

NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PRARIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed Oct. 30 from Annapolis for Newport News.

PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Sailed Oct. 26 from New London for So. Drill Grounds.

TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk Yard. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low (retired) ordered to command. Address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Albion V. Wadham. Address New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

We omit the list of receiving ships this week, there being no change since the list published last week.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla care Postmaster, New York.

DECATOR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Sailed Oct. 28 from Port Royal for Key West.

BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Sailed Oct. 28 from Port Royal for Key West.

BARKLEY, Lieut. G. C. Davison. Sailed Oct. 18 from Port Royal for Key West.

BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. Sailed Oct. 28 from Port Royal for Key West.

STOCKTON, Lieut. L. H. Yarnell. Sailed Oct. 28 from Port Royal for Key West.

THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. Sailed Oct. 28 from Port Royal for Key West.

WILKES, Lieut. D. W. Knox. Sailed Oct. 28 from Port Royal for Key West.

NINA, (tug); tender to *Utopia*, Lieut. H. T. Baker. Sailed Oct. 28 from Port Royal for Key West.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. TRUXTUN, CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, WHIPPLE, and DALE.

DELONG, commissioned at Boston Oct. 27.

MACKENZIE has been ordered in commission at New York, will be sent to Norfolk, Va.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

MORRIS, McKEE AND WINSLOW, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

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CHASE—Practice ship, 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, South Baltimore, Md.

COLE—At Baltimore, Md., 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.

DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.

FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.

FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.

GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. Albert Buhner, retired.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Cushing.

GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tosi.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. John F. Wild.

HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. W. D. Routh.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., 2d Lieut. W. W. Joyner.

M'CULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.

MCLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. W. F. Keigore.

MANNING—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. C. H. McLellan.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. W. G. Ross.

PERRY—Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. W. A. Fallling.

RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fengar, Port Townsend, Wash.

SEMINOLE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. H. B. Rogers.

SLAOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. Otto.

SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.

THE TIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—At So. Baltimore, Md., Capt. D. A. Hall.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. George H. Gooding.

WINONA—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 24.—Lieut. J. W. Graeme, to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Ensign A. C. Owen, detached Massachusetts; to Columbia, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Paym. H. A. Wise, Jr., Department's orders of the 22d inst. modified; detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, 1902; to duty on board the Arkansas, Oct. 28.

Act. War Mach. H. B. Heath, to Alabama.

Act. War. Mach. H. H. Walker, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to duty connection fitting out Texas, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

War. Mach. E. J. Cuthera, detached San Francisco; to home and wait orders.

Act. War. Mach. G. Mellen, detached Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Maine, when commissioned.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. DuBose, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and continue on duty at Havana, Cuba.

War. Mach. A. Anschuetz, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 1.

War. Mach. J. L. Baart, detached Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Buffalo, N.Y., etc.; to duty connection with Texas, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Chief Gun. H. Sinclair, appointed Aug. 5, 1902.

OCT. 25.—Comdr. G. Blocklinger, Department's order of the 4th inst. modified; to Asiatic Station, via steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7, 1902.

Capt. W. Maynard, detached duty as Naval Secretary, Lighthouse Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, to home and wait orders.

Capt. W. Maynard, retired Nov. 1, 1902. (Section 143, Revised Statutes, and Section 11, Naval Personnel Act.)

Lieut. W. S. Montgomery, orders to Mohican revoked; to home and granted leave until Jan. 1, 1903.

Lieut. W. S. Montgomery, resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1903.

Ensign G. W. Fullar, resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1903.

Pay Insp. S. Rand, detached Culgoa, Oct. 31, 1902; to home and wait orders.

Paym. J. J. Cheatham, detached duty at Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y., etc.; to navy yard, League Island, Pa., as assistant general storekeeper; also duty in connection with fitting out Maine.

Passed Asst. Paym. R. H. Orr, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Culgoa, Oct. 31, 1902.

Paym. Clk. G. R. Kimberly, appointed Oct. 25, 1902, for duty on board Alabama.

Paym. Clk. G. McBlair, appointed Oct. 25, 1902, for duty on board Arkansas.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. R. Grove, detached San Francisco; to Prairie, for duty with marine detachment on board that vessel.

Asst. Surg. A. Stuart, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty at Naval Hospital.

Chief Gun. P. Lynch, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty connection fitting out Raleigh, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

OCT. 26.—Sunday.

OCT. 27.—Comdr. E. M. Hughes, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15, 1902.

Capt. A. B. Bates, commissioned from Sept. 17, 1902.

Lieut. W. R. Cushman, commissioned from Sept. 17, 1902.

Lieut. (Junior grade) H. P. Perrill, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Lieut. (Junior grade) L. C. Richardson, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Passed Asst. Paym. J. Brooks, commissioned from Sept. 21, 1902, with rank of lieutenant (Junior grade).

Paym. Clk. C. A. Meissner, appointed Oct. 27, 1902, for duty on board Raleigh.

Civil Engr. E. R. Gayler, appointed Oct. 24, 1902, with rank of lieutenant (Junior grade).

Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell, appointed Oct. 24, 1902, with rank of lieutenant (Junior grade).

Lieut. F. D. Karns, commissioned from Sept. 11, 1902.

War. Mach. W. G. Hall, discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to Boston.

Capt. J. M. Simms, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; duty in department of construction and repair.

OCT. 28.—Lieut. J. M. Nulton, detached duty connection fitting out Maine, etc.; to duty connection fitting out Texas, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Pharm. F. T. Gordon, detached Wabash; to Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., for treatment.

Passed Asst. Paym. D. V. Chadwick, detached duty as pay officer of Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., and continue duties as general storekeeper and such other duties as may have been assigned.

Pay Insp. S. Rand, granted three months sick leave.

Asst. Surgeon S. S. Rodman, detached Alert, and when discharged from treatment at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home, and two months' sick leave.

Paym. W. B. Wilcox, detached duty at Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Newark, Nov. 1, 1902.

Paym. P. V. Mohun, orders to Newark revoked; to Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., as pay officer.

Paym. Clk. D. McKenzie, appointed Oct. 28, 1902, for duty in the paymaster's office, San Juan, P.R.

Paym. Clk. L. L. Brastow, appointed Oct. 28, 1902, for duty on board Olympia.

Paym. Clk. H. C. Jordan, appointment dated Sept. 30, 1901, for duty at Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C., revoked.

Paym. Clk. C. C. Corson, appointment dated Nov. 14, 1901, for duty at Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C., revoked.

Paym. Clk. B. A. Cheney, appointment dated July 25, 1902, for duty on board Culgoa, revoked.

Paym. Clk. E. S. Updike, appointed Oct. 28, 1902, for duty on board Culgoa.

Asst. Surg. W. E. Griffin, died at Naval Station, Cavite P.I., Oct. 27, 1902.

OCT. 29.—Lieut. H. Williams, detached Lancaster, to home and await orders.

War. Mach. T. F. Hobby, to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., for duty in department of steam engineering.

OCT. 30.—Lieut. W. G. Miller, to Washington, D.C., Bureau of Equipment, for temporary duty for compass instructions.

Asst. Surg. A. W. Balch, from the Monongahela to the Machias.

Asst. Surg. C. H. Delaney, from the Buffalo to recruiting duty with Ensign D. C. Hanrahan, Knoxville, Tenn.

P. A. Surg. J. F. Page, from recruiting duty, etc., to the Newark.

Surg. H. F. Ames, to the Texas.

Paym. Clk. R. A. Cheney appointed Oct. 3, 1902, for duty on board the Monongahela.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 23.—Col. G. C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector, from duty as member on Board of Awards, and Col. G. C. Goodloe, Paymaster, appointed member in his stead.

Capt. S. D. Butler, to charge of company consisting of 1st. Lieut. F. E. Evans, 2d. Lieut. T. Holcomb, Jr., and 101 enlisted men, at Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., and proceed to Norfolk, Va., for duty with regiment of marines now on the U.S.S. Prairie.

OCT. 25.—1st. Lieut. N. G. Burton, granted leave until morning of Nov. 3. Report on the U.S.S. Prairie at Norfolk, Va.

Capt. R. F. Wynne granted two weeks' leave.

OCT. 27.—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., for duty in connection with the inspection of the Detroit and the Bancroft. Duty completed, return to Washington and resume regular duties.

Capt. R. M. Gilson granted three days' leave.

Capt. C. G. Long, assume charge of recruiting district of Massachusetts during leave of Captain Gilson.

Major H. C. Haines, remainder of leave revoked, proceed to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty with regiment now on board the Prairie, relieving Major T. N. Wood, who is ordered to Washington, D.C., to resume command of Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, there.

OCT. 28.—1st. Lieut. J. T. Bootes, detached Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., proceed to Norfolk, Va., and for duty at Marine Barracks there.

Capt. H. I. Bears proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., for the purpose of making preliminary inquiries looking to establishing a recruiting office there. Upon completion return.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 23.—2d Lieut. F. B. Goudey granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

Edward J. Kelly, Le Roy Reinburg, Elmer C. Collins, Howard E. Rideout, Roger C. Weightman, Felix Riesenburg, Ralph W. Dempwolf, Frederick D. Mabrey, and William C. Ward appointed cadets in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service and ordered to the practice ship Chase.

OCT. 25.—2d Lieut. J. F. Hottel granted an extension of leave for five days.

OCT. 28.—Capt. F. H. Newcomb granted twenty days' leave.

Capt. J. F. Wild detached from the Guthrie and directed to wait orders.

Capt. T. W. Lay (retired) ordered to the Guthrie.

Surg. W. E. Handy granted an extension of leave for four days.

OCT. 29.—2d Lieut. W. E. W. Hall from the Morrill to the Tuscarora.

REPORTS AS TO ARMORED CRUISERS.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy this week decided the armored cruiser controversy in favor of the majority of the Board of Construction. Rear Admiral Melville, the dissenting member of the Board, recommended that the majority report be approved in order that there be no delay in the beginning of the work on the cruisers. The majority and minority reports were submitted to the Acting Secretary and are of great interest signed by Admirals O'Neill, Bradford, and Bowles and Capt. C. D. Sigsbee. The majority report follows:

NAVY DEPT.—BOARD OF CONSTRUCTION.

1. In submitting this circular to the Department, the Board regrets that it is unable to reach an unanimous agreement concerning all the features of the proposed cruisers of the Tennessee class, but begs to call the attention of the Department to the fact that the disagreement only extends to a matter of 100 tons, which the minority considers should be allowed for machinery weights over and above the weight now prescribed by the circular.

2. Was it not that Congress has limited the displacement of the vessels in question to 14,500 tons, this matter might have been adjusted to the satisfaction of the minority, but to make an additional allowance of 100 tons provided by the circular. It is greater than the require a new design to be prepared, with a sacrifice of some of the elements of the vessels which are doomed to be of the greatest importance, as it would necessitate a reduction in their armament, armor, or coal carried on trial, neither of which, in the opinion of the Board, should be made.

3. One hundred and ninety tons represents 5.7 per cent. of the total weight of the battery (631 tons) of these vessels and 7.2 per cent. of the total protection (2,626 tons) provided by the circular. It is greater than the weight of three 10-inch guns and mounts, which weigh 161.6 tons, or of eleven 6-inch guns and mounts, which weigh 178 tons. If these weights were taken from the protective deck, it would necessitate a reduction of its slope from 4 inches to 1-1/2 inches in thickness; hence it will be seen how great a sacrifice of armor or armament would be necessary and to what an extent the efficiency of the vessels would be impaired if the additional weight desired by the minority for machinery weights was taken from the objects named.

4. With regard to the minority reference to the Act of authorization and its intent, the Board begs to state that in his opinion the term "highest practicable speed" should be construed to mean the highest practicable speed compatible with other necessary elements. If Congress had desired the vessels to have extreme speed, the phrase would probably have read "the highest possible speed."

5. In preparing the scheme for these vessels it has been the aim of the Board to provide for vessels of maximum efficiency on the displacement designed by law, and therefore they have been assigned more powerful batteries and greater protection than any armored cruisers yet built or projected, so far as known. Notwithstanding this increase, the percentage of displacement allowed for armament and two-thirds ammunition in the Tennessee class is only 1-100 of 1 per cent. greater than is allowed for the same object in the Maryland class, and the percentage of displacement allowed for protection in the Tennessee class is 1-39 per cent. greater than is allowed for the same object in the Maryland class; that is, 2.9 per cent. more of displacement given to armament, ammunition and protection in the

Tennessee than in the Maryland; and the Board is of the opinion that in consequence thereof the Tennessee class will be much more effective vessels than the Maryland class.

6. In considering the question of speed for the proposed cruisers, the Board decided upon 22 knots, believing this to be the maximum speed that could be attained in conjunction with a powerful battery and good armored protection. Experiments with models of the proposed vessels in the model tank at the Washington Navy Yard indicate that a speed of 22 knots can be obtained with 23,000 IHP, and therefore the Board has allotted 2,000 tons for machinery weights, which is the amount specified by the Engineer-in-Chief, as that necessary to develop 23,000 IHP.

7. As these vessels are to be built by contract, bidders have the privilege under Class II bids of submitting their own designs of hull and machinery, or either, and are, therefore, at liberty to provide additional horsepower if in their judgment it is necessary, provided they offer a vessel in other respects equal to the Department's design.

8. The Board is therefore of the opinion that the circular should be issued as submitted herewith as it believes that responsible bidders will offer to build such vessels as are therein described, guaranteeing them to make a speed of 22 knots on trial.

Admiral Melville, in his minority report, says:

I do not believe that the resulting vessel will comply with the Act of Congress authorizing them which requires that they shall be of not more than 14,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, etc.

"trial displacement" is a very arbitrary sort of thing, for it may be obtained in a dozen different ways by simply changing the list of articles to be carried. When the ship is in commission and ready for sea her displacement will be more than 16,000 tons, and then is the time she will need all the power designed for her to keep up her speed. With 25,000 IHP she will make 21.5 knots at this displacement, with 23,000 IHP her speed will be but 20.9 knots, or fully a knot and a half less than the Drake when that vessel is also deeply loaded.

For vessels "of their class" we naturally refer to the latest armored cruisers of about their displacement in the European navies and the nearest of all these is the Drake class in the English navy.

The protection of the Tennessee is claimed to be better distributed than that of the Drake and her main battery is much heavier, but this is, to a great extent, offset by her great inferiority in speed, which places her at the very great disadvantage of not being able to use it unless the Drake when that vessel is also deeply loaded.

When we remember the fright caused in 1896 by the appearance of a phantom fleet on our coast we can easily imagine the panic that would occur if a squadron of the Drake class happened along, for none of our ships could overtake and engage it on anything like equal terms, the light, fast ships would be no match in battery and protection and the heavy-fighting ships and vessels like the Maryland and Tennessee could not overtake it.

I do not believe that 23,000 IHP will give the vessels of the Tennessee class a speed of 22 knots and this belief is based on the performance of somewhat similar ships. The Drake class, above referred to, are 400 tons less displacement and have finer lines and it requires about 23,000 IHP to give them a speed of 22 knots on their trials. The Gambetta class in the French navy are to have 27,500 IHP to make 22 knots on 12,416 tons displacement. From this it would appear that 25,000 IHP is a very moderate estimate of the power required to drive a ship of 14,500 tons displacement 22 knots, and an armored cruiser of that size that cannot make it cannot be considered an up-to-date first-class ship.

It has been stated that tank experiments with models show that a speed of 22 knots may be expected of the Tennessee class with an IHP of 23,000. Now such experiments are very useful in some ways and much information has been derived from them but as a means for determining the power actually required to drive a large ship at high speed, I do not consider them nearly as reliable as calculations based on the performance of other ships of as nearly as possible the same size and dimensions.

I may mention, incidentally, that my views as to the value of calculations based entirely upon experiments with models are shared by some eminent foreign engineers and naval architects with whom I have spoken. It must be remembered, too, that limiting the machinery weights to a figure too low to allow engines and boilers of requisite power with proper proportions to be placed in the vessel and at the same time requiring a certain speed, with penalty for failure, simply means that the Government is pretty sure to obtain an inferior ship; for if she does not make her speed she is a failure; if she makes her speed by the machinery being driven harder than it was designed to be, lasting injury to the motive power is certain to be the result. Now no contractor will risk the loss of prestige and money that would be caused by a ship failing by a fraction of a knot and he will have the machinery driven to the uttermost limit to prevent it, taking the chances that it will last through the four hours of the trial, as was done when there were premiums for excess of speed or power. The machinery may last through the trial trip even if driven ten per cent. above its design, but after the vessel is delivered to the Government the trouble will begin.

I have offered to reduce the machinery weight for 25,000 IHP to 2,300 tons, or 140 tons more than the majority wishes to allow. This I propose to do by omitting some of the spare parts, lightening floor plates, gratings, ladders, etc., and, possibly, reducing the cylinder diameters slightly; but not by lightening the boilers or any other parts whose efficiency will be impaired thereby. This increase in weight of 14 tons will only increase the draft 2-1/2 inches, which would not be noticeable except in dead smooth water, and will decrease the speed 1-1/2 knots (deepest draft) less than 6-100 knot. On the other hand, it will give the vessel 2,600 more IHP and increase her speed 3-10 knot, and in a chase this additional speed might easily turn the scale in her favor.

As the law required the trial displacement to be 14,500 tons, I think it would be much wiser to reduce weight carried in some other way than by cutting down the power of the engines and substituting machinery of lower power which was not designed for her and which will necessitate new drawings and specifications and produce, at the best, a sort of hybrid; too slow to overtake a first-class cruiser and too lightly armored to engage a battleship.

As the drawings and specifications for machinery of 25,000 IHP are already made and printed and ready for distribution, and as the preparation of new ones will require so much time, (at least two months), with consequent delay, I think it only proper to state the conditions under which the Bureau of Steam Engineering has worked so far and to call attention to the fact that important changes in the protection of the vessel, all of which are undoubtedly improvements, but of which no notice was given till at the meeting of the Board on the 6th inst., as increased the weight that it is now proposed to even up things by taking away from the machinery weights.

It was not until about the 1st of October that the Bureau of Steam Engineering was informed that the total weight of the Tennessee class exceeded the designed weights by 70 to 80 tons, with no margin for contingencies, and that the actual total weight would have to be reduced about 200 tons to avoid exceeding the designed full load displacement of the vessels and, as stated above, it was proposed to do this by reducing the machinery weights.

It seems to have been overlooked that the Department has already approved the specifications for machinery of 25,000 IHP, this approval having been made after these specifications had been referred to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Equipment, and Ordnance and such changes made in them as were necessary to avoid possible conflict or interference with work under those Bureaus.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1902.

On Thursday, Oct. 23, which was as beautiful as only an October day can be at West Point, His Royal Highness, Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, Crown Prince of Siam, honored the Academy with a visit.

In the program followed the visit recalled that of Prince Henry of Prussia, but under vastly different conditions; the wintry landscape forming as marked a contrast as possible to the exquisite beauty of coloring which now meets the view on every hand.

The Wednesday afternoon football game on the camp ground proved as popular as ever. Cavalry and Artillery tried conclusions with a resulting score of 11 to 0 in favor of the former. The work of Smith of the Cavalry at full back deserves especial mention.

Mrs. Livermore entertained a large number of guests at afternoon tea in honor of her guest, Miss Donaldson, on Friday afternoon of last week. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames Gordon, Wilcox and Jersey.

Twenty-eight to 0 was the score of the game with Williams on Saturday afternoon. For the first time this season the cadets were favored with clear weather for their game. The team showed up in fine form; on the offense and defense the work was especially keen. As the score increased the enthusiasm of the spectators grew. While victory was anticipated from the first, it was not realized that the home team would make even much better showing than in former games with the visitors. Bunker was in the game again. Spurgeon will be tested as a new man. Torney as usual helped the score. Bartlett made a fine run.

The following is the line up:

West Point.	Position.	Williams.
Farnsworth, Copps	left end	Strecking, Lewis
Bartlett, Kunz	left tackle	Murray
Riley, Boughton	left guard	Hoffman
Boyers, Blain	center	Campbell
Thompson	right guard	Dennett
Graves, Shute	right tackle	Hatch
McAndrew, Spurgeon	right end	Vose, Newell
Shannon	quarter back	Jayne, Williams
Hackett, Cooper	left half back	Mears
Bunker	right half back	Watson, McMillan
Torney, Nichols	full back	Peabody

Touchdowns, Torney, 2; Bartlett, 1; Bunker, 1; Nichols, 1. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Goals, Torney, 2; Cooper, 1.

Referee, Vail; Umpire, Stauffer; Timekeeper, Cadet MacArthur.

Graves kicked off against a strong wind. Peabody made no gain. The ball was worked steadily toward Williams' goal posts, and a few minutes later Torney went over for a touch down and goal. Another touch down quickly followed. Two minutes before the close of the half Bartlett, catching the ball on Peabody's kick off, dashed down the field and secured a touch down for West Point through the entire Williams team. No goal. Score at end of first half 17 to 0 in favor of West Point. Eleven points were added to the score of the home team in the second half. A number of substitutions were used in this half by West Point.

The game to be played with Yale on Saturday, Nov. 1, will be of equal interest with the Harvard game on the 18th of October. For the first time in her football history West Point scored against Harvard on that date.

There remain the games with Union, Nov. 8; with Syracuse, Nov. 15; with an open date for Nov. 22, before the Army-Navy game on Nov. 29 at Philadelphia.

While our football team was busily engaged with Williams, our polo team had gone to the city to meet at Van Cortlandt Park the team of Squadron A. This was the second meeting of the teams, the first having been held at West Point last June. The result of the game in June was: Squadron A, 9 1-2 goals; West Point, 2 1-2. On Saturday, Oct. 25 the score stood: Squadron A, 10; West Point, 3. There were some changes in the composition of the teams at the different contests.

As in the game at West Point, the superiority of the mounts marked in favor of the Squadron's riders, but excellent playing was done by the West Point men, noticeably by Colonel Treat and Cadet Smith.

The cadet hop in Culom on Saturday evening was well attended. As usual, there were present visitors at the quarters and at the hotel, many guests from a distance and good representations of post people.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Oct. 25, 1902.

The second snow of the season made its appearance in the post Friday, Oct. 24. Owing to the high temperature at the post, the snow melted as fast as it fell, but all of the neighboring mountains were covered.

Capt. George H. McMaster left Oct. 14, for Charleston, S.C., where he goes as professor of military science and tactics at the South Carolina Military Academy.

Captain and Mrs. Henry C. Lyon, after a stay of five days in the garrison, and the guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., left Oct. 17 for Fort Lawton, Wash.

Captain and Mrs. H. B. Nelson entertained at a card party Saturday evening, Oct. 18, in honor of Mrs. Cabaniss of Fort Missoula. The handsome prizes were won by Mrs. Cabaniss and Lieutenant Baldwin. Among Captain and Mrs. Nelson's guests were: Captain and Mrs. Jenks, Lieutenant and Mrs. Baldwin, Colonel Cormann, Captain Laws, Lieutenant Sweeney and Lieutenant Hay.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Baldwin were host and hostess at a very handsome chafing dish and card party Monday evening, Oct. 13, in honor of their guests, Captain and Mrs. Lyons. Their guests were: Captain and Mrs. Jenks, Captain and Mrs. Nelson, Captain Laws, Lieutenant Sanford and the members of the officers' club. The prizes, which were very unique, were won by Mrs. Nelson and Captain Lyons.

Captain Moss left Tuesday night, Oct. 14, for an extended visit to his relatives in the South.

A large number of the officers and ladies of the post have joined the "Prickly Pear" hunt club of Helena.

Capt. Albert Laws was host at a delightful theater party Thursday evening, Oct. 16, at the performance of "Floradora," at the Helena theater. Captain Law's guests were Captain and Mrs. Nelson and Lieutenant and Mrs. Baldwin.

Colonel Cormann, Captain Cochran and Lieutenant Sanford formed a fishing party and left early Saturday morning, October 18, for an outing of two days. The

officers did not get many fish, but they had a thoroughly enjoyable outing.

Mrs. Jenks entertained the children of the garrison at a birthday party in honor of her daughter Dorothy's fourth birthday. The table was prettily decorated in red and white, in the center being a huge cake bearing five candles. Little Dorothy was the recipient of many handsome remembrances from her small friends.

Captain and Mrs. Jenks, Captain and Mrs. Nelson and Lieutenant and Mrs. Baldwin were beautifully entertained by Judge and Mrs. Odell McConnell Thursday afternoon, Oct. 23, at a card party.

Captain and Mrs. Lyons, during their stay in the post, were very pleasantly entertained at dinner by Captain and Mrs. Nelson Wednesday evening, Oct. 15.

Mrs. Cabaniss, wife of Capt. A. Cabaniss, returned to Fort Missoula Monday morning, Oct. 20, after a visit of three days to Mrs. Keene and Mrs. Jenks.

The officers and ladies of the post were entertained on Saturday evening, Oct. 11, at a Welsh rabbit supper by Captain and Mrs. Jenks in honor of Captain and Mrs. Lyons.

Contract Surgeon Pease has gone on a seven days' leave to visit his brother in Bismarck, S.D.

Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, Engineer Corps, was a visitor in Helena Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The enlisted men of the garrison have organized a club known as "The Knockers' Social Club." They gave their first reception and dance Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, at Central Park, the affair proving to be a very pleasant social event.

POLO AT FORT MEADE.

Oct. 27, 1902.

The big parade ground at Fort Meade presented an unusually pretty picture this afternoon, the occasion being the match game of polo between the teams from Fort Robinson, Neb., and this post. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Buchanan, the General Passenger Agent of the F.E. and M.V. Railroad, special rates were obtained for the ponies of the visiting players and for officers and ladies who accompanied the team to see the game. The day chanced to be quiet, and sunny, thoroughly characteristic of the beautiful fall weather for which Fort Meade is famous. Everybody turned out in holiday attire and both teams were cheered whenever a good play was made. The Fort Robinson players were equipped with dark blue shirts, white trousers, black boots, and a red and white sash. The home team wore khaki trousers, tan boots, white shirts and a yellow sash. The whole effect of the bright colors and the dashing game was picturesque. The line up was as follows:

Fort Meade.	1. Bull.
1. Mueller.	2. Longstreet.
2. Palmer.	3. Bristol.
3. Hart.	4. Whitman, (Captain.)

Score, Fort Robinson 1-2; Fort Meade 6 1-2; Referee, Captain Hyer, timer and scorer, Captain Paxton.

Goals were scored as follows: Lieutenant Bull 4; Lieutenant Bristol 3; Lieutenant Longstreet 1. Lieutenant Hart 1. Both sides were penalized for fouls, which reduced the score 6 1-2 to 1-2. The 13th Cavalry played a fine team game and taken all around it is doubtful if there is a team in the Army that can outplay them. They have been carefully trained by Captain Hawkins, an experienced player, and have been encouraged throughout by Col. Edward M. Hayes, who is a consistent promoter of athletics and heartily approves of polo as an excellent training for his officers. The 10th Cavalry players were well mounted, and have decided to stay over for another game on the 29th. In the evening after the game the Fort Meade garrison entertained the visitors with a ball in the hop room, which was tastefully decorated for the event.

Among those present at both occasions were: Col. and Mrs. E. M. Hayes and Miss Hayes, Major and Mrs. Hunt, Major and Mrs. Taylor, Major Keefer, Captains and Mesdames, Lochridge, Fenton, Corcoran, Glasgow, Sweeny, Williams, Whitman, Hyer and Babcock. Lieutenants and Mesdames, Herringshaw, Meyer, Moffatt, Steinenberg, and Reynolds; also General and Mrs. Rochester, parents of Mrs. Fenton, Miss Marmaduke, Miss Rawolle, Miss Augur, Miss Taylor, Miss Whitehead, Captains Paxton, Cavanaugh, Jersey, and Lieutenants Mueller, Palmer, Hart, Scott, and Edwards, and Colonel and Mrs. Comegys, and Lieutenants Goethe, Neill, Clopton, Lowe, Ellis, Dougherty, Wilen, Brooks, Arumbo, Sturges, MacLane, and Smith. The event has been the occasion for much festivity and every one hopes that it may be repeated.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Oct. 24, 1902.

Capt. William J. Nicholson, 12th Cav., from Fort Clark, Tex.; Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, 12 Cav., from Fort Clark; and Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 12th Cav., from Fort Sam Houston, arrived at this post last week for temporary duty on a general court-martial. Lieutenant Lee is the guest of Col. Haskell, and Captain Nicholson and Lieutenant Lusk, of Major Terrett. Judge and Mrs. Joseph Magoffin returned to El Paso last week from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th Cav., at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Mrs. James Clinton entertained the ladies card club this week. The prize was won by Miss Terrett.

Captain and Mrs. Clinton gave a dinner last week complimentary to Lieutenant Lee. The other guests were, Miss Marguerite Buckler, Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, and Gus Buckler.

Lieut. Alfred Aloe and bride arrived in El Paso last week from Chicago and are spending their honeymoon with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell. Lieutenant Aloe hopes to effect a transfer to the Battalion of the 12th Inf., at this post as he was recently ordered to join the one at Fort Apache, Ariz., his proper station. An informal hop was given by the officers and ladies last Friday night, complimentary to their visitors. Dancing was indulged in until quite a late hour when refreshments were served. Among those present were, Colonel and Mrs. Haskell, Major and Mrs. Terrett, Captain and Mrs. Clinton, Lieutenant and Mrs. Aloe, Lieutenant and Mrs. Fuller, Doctor and Mrs. Wolf, the Misses Wise, Kemp, Buckler, Davis, Beall, Grace Logan, Evelyn Logan, Neff, Payne, and Terrett, Captain Nicholson, Lieutenant Lusk, Lieutenant Lee, Messrs. Marr, Kemp, Coles, Flory, Devoe, and Buckler.

The death of the Rev. C. Mayo Martin, of El Paso, which occurred last week, near his old home in Vir-

ginia, will be learned of with much regret by many Army people. Mr. Martin was related to Major Loughborough, 6th Inf., and Captain Cabell, his mother having been a Miss Cabell, of Virginia.

Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., who is on sick leave from this post, is now at his father's home in Washington, D.C. Captain Smith has had a very serious time with his right arm, in which he contracted inflammatory rheumatism, some time in August last. His arm was put in splints for several weeks, but when they were removed, it was found that he had lost the use of the muscles. From here, he went to the Hot Springs of Virginia. Latest accounts are to the effect that his wrist has to be broken several times before he will regain the use of it. He has had to learn to write with his left hand. Much sympathy is expressed for him, for he is a universal favorite in the regiment.

At the request of Colonel Haskell, the county commissioners have put in a very substantial bridge over one of the culverts on the road to El Paso which was washed out with every rain.

THE PRESIDIO.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Oct. 24, 1902.

The general hospital is very crowded since the arrival of the transports Sherman and Logan. There are 552 patients while the normal capacity of the hospital is only 362. Among the officers sick in the hospital are Col. A. G. Hennise, 11th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Jasper N. Morrison; Capt. George E. Means, asst. surg.; Major William B. Rochester, Jr., Pay Department.

Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 28th Inf., is in the city en route to the Philippines.

Lient. F. M. C. Usher, assistant surgeon, has reported for duty at the general hospital.

The seven candidates for the medical corps of the Army have all withdrawn because the examination was so difficult.

The 1st and 24th Batteries of Field Artillery left the Presidio the first of the week for a practice march to Point Reyes. The following officers were in command: Lieut. Col. G. S. Grimes, Capt. J. V. White, Capt. C. A. Bennett, Lient. P. K. Brice, Lieut. A. McIntyre, Lieut. E. M. Shinkle, Lieut. D. H. Currie, and Lient. H. S. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon.

Capt. Charles L. Heinzmann, assistant surgeon general, has reported as chief surgeon of the department of California.

Major John McE. Hyde, Q.M. Dept., came in from Manila on a regular line steamship the first of the week.

It is unfortunate that the married officers of the 19th Infantry and 7th Infantry, after long and hard work in the Philippines and Alaska, will be obliged to move into the shed cantonment quarters at the Presidio.

The headquarters and Troops F, G, H, K, L, and M, 9th U.S. Cav., Col. E. S. Godfrey, Major Garrard, Captains Fuller, Cornish, Walsh, Armstrong, Q.M., Dixon and Stodder, Lieutenants Rubottom, Fair, Calvert, Fecet, Cole, McGee, Haskell, Cox, Buchanan, Camp and Kuznik arrived at San Francisco on the transport Logan Oct. 13, having left Manila Sept. 16. All in good health, except Lieutenants Cox and Buchanan, who were transferred from the hospital at Manila. Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Cornish and four children, and Mrs. McGee were the only members of families who returned with these troops. Colonel Godfrey, with headquarters and Troops F, G, and H, left at once for Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to take station, Major Garrard with Troops K, L, and M take station at the Presidio. Captain Dixon has been appointed commissary and Captain Miller has been appointed adjutant of the 9th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Camp has been appointed Squadron G.M. and C.S. and assigned to the 3d squadron at the Presidio.

FROM PANAMA.

A correspondent writing to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from Panama, sends the following items: There is a good deal of sickness among the Marines now doing duty on the Isthmus of Panama. Out of 120 enlisted men stationed at Colon, ten of them have been on the sick list at one time.

Seven of the sixteen officers attached to the Marine Battalion, who are doing duty in the Isthmus, have been under the doctor's care, suffering with fever. They are: Lieutenant Colonel Russell, Captain Lemly, Assistant quartermaster, and Lieutenants Purcell, Rixey, Blake, Robards, and Fryer. They are all improving, however, and will soon be off the sick list and ready for duty.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, commanding marines on the Isthmus, with headquarters at Panama, visited Colon recently and was entertained at dinner by Commander Wilson, of the U.S.S. Panther. Mr. Prescott, general manager of the Panama railroad, and wife, went over from Panama in a special car to attend the dinner.

1st Lieut. A. E. Harding has been appointed as acting commissary officer of the Marines on duty on the Isthmus.

Company D under command of Capt. A. T. Marix, which has been on duty at Panama, has recently been transferred to Colon.

Capt. H. C. Davis, commanding the Marine Guard on the U.S.S. Wisconsin, has been ashore several times recently at Panama—once crossing the Isthmus to Colon, renewing old acquaintance with his fellow officers of the Marine Corps.

Lieutenant Fryer is a recent addition to the sick list at Panama.

The officers of the U.S.S. Panther—recently nicknamed the Marine transport—frequently entertain the Marine officers doing duty ashore, at dinner. We are assured the Marines thoroughly appreciate all dinner invitations.

Laundry on the Isthmus costs \$2.50 per dozen. Eggs, \$1 per dozen, and other articles in proportion.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Oct. 23, 1902.

Capt. J. S. Parker, 10th Cav., has returned from leave and assumed command of the post, Mrs. Parker accompanying him.

Major Wheeler, Captains Shanks and Evans, 18th U.S. Inf., and Captain Skerrett, A.C. actg. judge advocate, Dept. of Colorado, were on court martial duty at this post during the past week.

Lieut. F. W. Fonda, 10th Cav., commanding the post under date of Oct. 18, 1902, in orders, announces the retirement of 1st Sergt. Shelvin Shropshire, Troop

"H." 10th Cav. Lieutenant Fonda states that he desires to record his profound admiration and respect for this splendid soldier and to call the attention of the command to Sergeant Shropshire's magnificent record of over thirty-three years of arduous, zealous and faithful service, from the Civil War to the present time. "In three wars and three countries," says Lieutenant Fonda, "Sergeant Shropshire has borne himself with greatest credit to himself, to the cavalry service, and to the Army. Faithful to every trust and obligation imposed on him, of irreproachable character, brave, capable, proud of and true to his country. He is a man pre-eminently an example of the men who have always carried American arms to victory, and the highest type of that back bone of the Army, the non-commissioned officer."

The above order was the occasion of a very touching ceremony at parade on Saturday evening, Oct. 18. Adj't. Edward C. Wells read the order and immediately thereafter, 1st Sergeant Shropshire put aside his carbine and belt and was ordered to march "front and center" with the officers where, the commanding officer informed him, he was to be tendered a review. Sergeant Major Davis commanded the squadron, 1st Sergeant Foster and Sergeant Green (who succeeds Sergeant Shropshire) commanding Troops G and H respectively. The ceremony over, Sergeant Shropshire, with becoming modesty, expressed his gratitude for the honor of reviewing the troops.

As a closing incident to his splendid military career, it was very fitting. His troop on the following evening gave him an elaborate dinner which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present; a hop in his honor was given in the amusement hall by Troop G.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 26, 1902.

The Officers' Club has elected the following new officers: Col. Charles W. Miner, president; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, vice-president; Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, secretary and treasurer; executive council, Major S. S. Leach, Captains R. A. Brown, B. A. Poore, C. T. Menoher, Lieutenants Haight and C. A. Levane.

A large audience of officers and soldiers witnessed the entertainment given by Captain Henry, the Boer scout, and his wife, a native Boer, at Pope Hall, Thursday evening.

Lieut. Howard G. Young will leave Thursday for a three months' stay with relatives in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Frederick W. Bugbee and Mrs. Bugbee have arrived from the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Atkinson entertained with a six o'clock dinner, Wednesday evening.

Efforts are being made by some of the officers to get up a party to charter a special car to go to Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

Mrs. R. H. Loughborough entertained with a five o'clock tea, Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche, and Dr. Powell C. Fauntleroy, U.S.A., stationed at Madison Barracks, N.Y. The wedding will take place in November.

Mr. John Glenn McCloskey and wife have arrived from their wedding trip. They were married at Pontiac, Ill., on the 14th inst.

Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Flagler entertained with a hop supper, Friday evening.

The engineers have organized a football team and in the near future will be ready to issue challenges. The team will average about a hundred and seventy pounds.

The 6th Inf. Battalion, consisting of Companies E, F, G and H, has been permitted to go into quarters in the battery stables.

The 3d Battalion of the 6th Inf. is moving from the camp. They will occupy temporarily the old mess hall west of the Cavalry quarters.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 29, 1902.

Major Hoskins, of Governor's Island, N.Y., is in New England on a tour of inspection.

Mrs. John L. Tiernan enjoyed Monday, a call from Mrs. Palmer G. Wood, wife of Major Wood, of the 12th Inf., U.S.A., now at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City. Mrs. Wood returns to that station in a fortnight leaving her young daughter, Daphne, at the New England Conservatory for musical instruction. The Patriotic Review for October has two excellent portraits of Major and Mrs. Wood, also of Hon. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired.

Lieut. Frederic W. Phisterer, of Fort Banks, gave a dinner Friday, in honor of Major John D. C. Hoskins. His brother officers and Colonel Tiernan were present. Lieutenant Wilson has arrived at Fort Banks and will serve on the colonel's staff.

The torpedo boat (the *De Long*), was placed in commission at the Boston yard in command of Lieut. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Harlow reported for duty at Portsmouth recently as executive officer on the Raleigh. Gunner Gaston D. Johnstone has been assigned to duty on the same ship. Arc lights have been put on the ship during the rush work, carried on at night.

Capt. Charles S. Hatch, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Hatch, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Emery, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Captain McCrea, formerly of the Machias, has been transferred to the Vixen, which sailed Tuesday for Port Antonio, Jamaica.

Col. William Oske, commanding the 5th Inf., M.V.M., is recovering from a nearly fatal accident two weeks ago, when he was knocked down by horses attached to a fire engine.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1902.

The small arms target practice season is now on at this post. Beginning with Wednesday, Oct. 22, the various companies have been making daily trips to the Creedmoor Range and by forced marches have finished shooting in time to return the same day.

Ord. Sgt. George Dany, recently promoted from 1st sergeant of the 54th Company, gave a small dinner to the non-commissioned officers of his company, on Friday evening, at Garrison's. He leaves for Fort Morgan the latter part of this week. Sergeant Dany was well liked by the men of his company and post.

In accordance with the provisions of G.O. 155 A.G.O. 1901, an "Officers' School" will be established here for all artillery officers not specially excused from ordinary garrison routine. Capts. C. J. Bailey and C. F. Parker

are detailed as instructors in the school, which will open on Monday, Nov. 3.

The 54th Company received an entirely new equipment of Krag-Jorgensen rifles last week, in place of those condemned about a month ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Kibbe, of Syracuse, N.Y., were the guests of Sergeant Major Wills on Sunday.

The work of remodeling the officers' mess building is now very nearly completed. Those of the Engineer Corps, who were stationed here for so many years before this was an artillery post, would be surprised could they see the interior of the building as it now stands. The extreme upper room in the left wing has been transformed into the library of the School of Submarine Defense, and is undoubtedly, a work of art. The ball-room, mess-room, pool-room, and reception room have been refinished in hard wood and expensively papered. The floors and walls of the kitchen and butler's pantry have been tiled and an electric light system has been installed throughout the whole building. An additional floor has been built on the rear wing. On June 3, 1902, the property and funds of the old First Artillery Mess was transferred from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to this building. The new home is well worthy of this old organization, which dates back to the year 1840.

The foot-ball team traveled to Asbury Park, N.J., on Saturday to play the Ores Athletic Club. While there were several substitutes on the team, who probably played as good a game as the regulars, they put in a good game, but were defeated by the score of 6-0. Colt, of the 87th Company had his shoulder bone broken during the second half, and will not be able to play again this season. He is now confined in the post hospital.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1902.

Miss Alice Welty, of Wyoming, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frederick V. Krug, wife of Capt. Frederick V. Krug, 20th Inf.

Dr Harry Selby Purnell left Oct. 22 on a seven days' leave. When the leave is over, he will go to the U.S. Medical School at Washington, D.C.

Major A. A. Augur and Dr. J. W. Van Dusen returned from Plattsburg Barracks, where they had taken recruits.

Col. and Mrs. John J. O'Connell, 3d Inf., gave a very pleasant reception to the officers and the ladies of the post Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 22, from three to six. There was beautiful music and dancing. Those present were, Miss O'Connell, Major A. A. Augur and Mrs. Augur, Major G. L. Edie, Major George R. Cecil, Mrs. Baldwin, Capt. J. H. McRae and Mrs. McRae, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, Jr., Capt. R. C. Langdon, Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, Capt. Frederick V. Krug, Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Leonard, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence S. Nettles, Mrs. Tenny Ross, Lieut. V. W. Boller, Lieut. J. M. Petty, Lieut. J. W. Ward, Lieut. A. K. Baskette, Lieut. W. C. Stone, Lieut. W. H. Plummer, Lieut. Bernard Sharp, Dr. J. W. Van Dusen, Dr. Blanchard, Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard.

On account of the death of his father and grandmother, Lieut. Tenny Ross left for Washington, D.C., Friday, Oct. 24, 1902.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Oct. 27.

Troop H, 14th Cav., Capt. S. P. Adams, commanding, has returned from a ten days' practice march to Colorado Springs.

The bachelors of the garrison gave a most delightful hop last week. There was a special train to bring the guests from Denver. Punch and refreshments were served during the evening. Professor Lohmann's orchestra made perfect music. Many thanks are due the bachelors for the most enjoyable hop of the season.

Mrs. S. P. Adams entertained last week in honor of Miss Carter and Miss Snyder. The game of hearts was played. Miss Evans won the ladies' prize, and Lieut. Mould the gentlemen's. A Dutch supper was served later in the evening, decorations being pink.

Major and Mrs. Young entertained at dinner the evening of the hop. Miss Rice is the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Cooper. Lieutenant Corbusier has returned from a month's sick leave. Lieutenant Kennington, 10th Cavalry, is in the post, being examined for his captaincy. Colonel Sanno, 18th Infantry, was a guest in the post last week.

STATE TROOPS.

Adjutant General Royster, of North Carolina, announces that Co. M, 3d Regiment (Kings Mountain Rifles), having failed to comply with the laws and regulations of the government of the State Guard, is disbanded. The Wilson Light Inf., Wilson, N.C., is accepted and assigned Co. K, 2d Regiment (Infantry).

The friends of Col. Willie Jones, 2d S.C. Inf., will be pleased to hear that Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, has appointed him a brigadier general in the South Carolina Volunteer troops. For thirteen years General Jones has been colonel of the 2d Regiment and during the Spanish War went to Cuba with the 7th Army Corps as colonel of the 2d South Carolina Volunteer Inf. General Jones has been placed in command of the 1st Brigade, S.C.V.T., which consists of the following commands: 1st Inf., Colonel Boyd; 3d Inf., Colonel Schachte; 2d Inf., Lieutenant Colonel Herbert; German Art. Bat., Captain Wager.

The annual estimates for the militia of the District of Columbia includes \$58,520. Provision is made for a light battery of artillery, which is much needed and will be extremely valuable.

Gen. Lawrason Riggs, Lieut. Col. Frank Supplee, Major Louis M. Rawlins and Capt. Joseph W. Shirley, Troop A, are the committee to select a rifle range for the Maryland N.G.

The games of Co. C, 9th N.Y., will be held at the armory on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, as originally planned, and interesting competitions are assured. The events are open to all amateurs, A.A.U. and M.A.L. rules. In the relay race, a team from the New York Athletic Club is among the entries. In the race in heavy marching order, some contestants from the Regular Army are expected. It has been incorrectly stated that the games were to be postponed.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., at its annual muster paraded 6 officers and 73 men. There were 8 absents. As the equipment of the command was all new, it was consequently in first-class condition.

Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., has been

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tendered a review of the 13th Regiment, Colonel Austen, on the night of Friday, Nov. 21.

At the annual muster of the 3d Battery, Captain Rasquin, 6 officers and 109 men were present, with only 2 absent. The command made an excellent appearance.

Lieutenant Ryan, of the 69th N.Y., who has charge of the instruction of recruits of that command, is making excellent progress in his work, and with a thoroughness that is very praiseworthy. The Lieutenant is also the instructor of the St. Bartholomew Cadets, an organization of boys, whose efficiency in drill has been demonstrated in a number of exhibitions.

The following are the figures of the annual muster of Squadron A of New York, made a few days ago:

	Present	Absent	Agg
F. 8.	8	1	9
N. C. S.	8	1	9
N. C.	8	0	8
Troop 1.	62	10	72
Troop 2.	69	6	75
Troop 3.	70	4	74
	225	22	247

Major General Roe, in an official communication on the above inspection and muster, expresses his appreciation of the attention paid to details in the inspection, which, he says, shows the careful supervision of the C. O. of the squadron, Major Bridgeman. He also commends the soldierly appearance of the squadron, and the condition of armory, records, equipments, etc., and justifies the opinion of the Inspector, that the reputation of the organization is fully sustained.

Adj't. Gen. W. H. Gilmore, of Vermont, in his report dated Aug. 1, 1902, announces that the strength of the National Guard on that date was 770 officers and men, making one regiment of infantry, of 12 companies. Hospital Corps, 16 men. In addition to this is a section of artillery at the Norwich University and State Military College.

Interesting ceremonies marked the occupying of new quarters in the Borough of the Bronx by the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., Brevet Major Wilson, on the afternoon of Oct. 25, according to the program heretofore announced, which included singing by school children, the battery passed up Willis avenue to Brook avenue and 162d street, where the parade proper was formed under command of Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, of General Roe's staff. Colonel Thurston had on his staff, Major Edwards, 8th Regiment, and Captain Daly and Lieutenant Moses, 22d Regiment, and was escorted by a detachment of the 1st Signal Corps, Captain Erlandson. The parading troops were reviewed by Mayor Low at the corner of Bathgate avenue and 174th street, and formed as a provisional brigade, passed as follows: 1st Battalion, Major Turpin, 13th Regiment, 80th Co. U.S. Coast Artillery, in command of Lieut. W. F. Hase 22d Regiment company, Captain Lillendahl; 1st Regiment company and 71st Regiment company, Lieutenant List; 2d Battalion, Major Kerby, 8th Regiment, 7th Regiment company, Captain Schuyler; two companies 8th Regiment, commanded by Captain Sauvan and Lieutenant Cowdry respectively, and the 11th Separate Co., of Mt. Vernon; 3d Battalion, Major Devlin, 6th Regiment, Old Guard company, Captain Lyon; 6th Regiment company, Lieutenant McGuire, and the 4th Separate Co. of Yonkers. The 2d Battery brought up the rear. The line of march was decorated and the troops received a most enthusiastic welcome. At the armory refreshments were served the paraders and special guests, and Mayor Low and others made complimentary remarks.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. S. asks. In what company he may find Second Lieutenant Clarence Lininger of the 1st Cav., now in the Philippines? Answer: Lieutenant Lininger belongs to Co. E, 1st Cav., and is in the Philippines. Address, Manila, P. I. Whether he is on duty with his company or on some detached service, it is impossible to say, as officers are moved around so much.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) An officer returning from detached service, or from leave of absence, is he put on the foot of the Guard Roster or does he go on guard in his regular turn? (2) A 2d Lieut. and Contract Surg. are detailed on same board of survey, which is the Junior member? Answer:—(1) An officer returning from leave is put at the foot of the roster. (2) The contract surgeon, so decided by the War Department in July, 1901.

T. J. K.—Dishonorable discharge, in our service, is given only in case of discharge by sentence of court martial, and is given as a punishment. A soldier dishonorably discharged loses his retained pay, if any, under Section 1231 Revised Statutes. Dishonorable discharge entails per se no disqualification for civil employment under the United States. Section 2 of the Act of August 7, 1894, (28 Stat. 216) provides that "no soldier shall again be enlisted in the Army whose services during his last preceding term of enlistment have not been honest and faithful."

R. R. R: In further answer to your question we would say that headquarters of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans is Washington, D.C., and the Commander-in-Chief is M. E. Urell. The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief is Champe S. Andrews, New York City. The Inspector General is I. N. Kinney, Bay City, Mich. General N. A. Mills is a Past-Commander-in-Chief of the order. The address of the Adjutant General, L. C. Dyer, is 127 D Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

SOLDIER asks: In playing two-handed pinochle, A meids forty trumps and after taking another trick lays down an ace, jack and ten, melding one hundred and fifty. B claims that it is wrong, that he cannot meld forty trumps and one hundred and fifty with the same marriage. Answer:—A is right.

J. M. A. asks: (1) I re-enlisted in Manila on Feb. 21, 1900; if I am discharged in San Francisco on expiration of term of service, will I receive transportation at the rate of 4 cents a mile to the place of my former enlist-

ment? Answer—Yes. (II) Did service in the States during the Spanish-American War count double time? Answer—No. (III) Is the Sixth Band Art Corps, going to be permanently stationed at Manila? Answer—No, not permanently.

C. M.—You will find the stations of all the units of the Army, published in the Army and Navy Journal each week. The 10th Company of Coast Artillery is at Fort Flagler, Washington, having recently been ordered there from Camp Skagway, Alaska.

H. F. E.—There are no enlisted draughtsmen in Navy. The nearest thing to them is civilian employees under the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction Department.

J. M. M. asks: (1) Will the mail for the regiments now in the Philippines be confined to one transport each month, or will it be sent by the way of China or the Pacific Mail Line? (2) Has the 27th Regiment been concentrated at one point on Mindanao Island? Answer—(1) By way of Pacific Mail Line, not confined to transports. (2) No.

A. Y.—The U.S.S. Olympia sailed from New York for Culebra via San Juan on Oct. 26. The mail address of the vessel is care of Postmaster, New York City. This will be the address of all the other vessels ordered to Culebra.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION.—Medical officers in the Army are appointed by the President, and must pass an examination before a medical board. Write to the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D.C., for the rules governing the appointment and examination of assistant surgeons in the Army.

INFANTRY asks: When will student officers probably be detailed to attend the War College, Washington, D.C.? Answer.—The date at this writing is not yet determined.

YANKEE: It has now been decided that those who served on the auxiliary cruiser Yankees, are not entitled to war medals. This question was raised some time ago and finally decided adversely to the claims of the Yankee's officers and crew.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series. Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—80 cents each. Postpaid: \$3.00 per set. With studies 10 vols., \$6.00 per set. W. S. Harrison, publisher, 65 East 59th St., N. Y. City

BORN.

BUMP—At New London, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th Inf., a son, Arthur Owen.

GAMBLE—To the wife of Lieut. Aaron L. Gamble, R.C.S., a daughter, Savilla Latham Gamble, at Lincoln, Ill., Oct. 25, 1902.

MOXLEY—A daughter, Julia Elizabeth, was born to the wife of Lieut. Jas. R. Moxley, Philippine Scouts, at Stillmore, Ga., Oct. 23, 1902.

NOLAN—At West Point, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1902, to the wife of Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, 30th Inf., a son, Dennis Edward Nolan, Jr.

O'SHEA—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 20, 1902, to the wife of Capt. John O'Shea, 4th U.S. Cav.

STURGIS—At St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 8, 1902, to the wife of Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, A.C., U.S.A., a son.

MARRIED.

BANCROFT—HOWARD—At Burlington, Vt., Oct. 29, 1902, Mr. Joseph Bancroft to Miss Bessie Howard, daughter of Major General O. O. Howard, U.S.A.

DAVIS—DICKERSON—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, 1902, Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 10th U.S. Cav., to Miss Elvira Dickerson.

GOUGH—STONE—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, 1902, Milton Le Roy Gough, to Miss Mary Stone, daughter of Charles A. Stone, formerly a lieutenant in the Navy.

KNOWLTON—DANNER—Capt. Joseph Lippincott Knowlton, A.C., U.S.A., to Miss Eliza Eleanor Danner, at St. Helena's church, Beaumont, S.C., Oct. 2, 1902.

REED—SWALM—At Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 1, 1902, Miss Nina Swalm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Swalm, to Lieut. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N.

SACKETT—LEECH—At Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1902, Lieut. Franklin P. Sackett, U.S.N., to Miss Marion Edgar Leech.

TURPIN—WAINWRIGHT—At Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28, 1902, Lieut. Walter S. Turpin, to Miss Louise Wainwright, daughter of Commander Richard Wainwright, U.S.N.

DIED.

CHANDLER—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, 1902, Will-

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U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St., Washington, D.C., October 27, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging and placing riprap stone in Anacostia River, D.C., will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, November 26, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

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FIFIELD—At Conneaut, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1902, Maria E. Fifield, wife of James M. Fifield, and mother of the wife of Major N. P. Phister, 2d Inf.

GRIFFIN—At the Naval Station of Cavite, P.I., Oct. 28, 1902, Asst. Surg. Walter E. Griffin, U.S.N.

HEARD—At Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 25, 1902, Phillip, the infant son of Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav., aged 16 months and 13 days.

HAMILTON—At Danielson, Conn., Oct. 23, 1902, Lieut. Col. W. H. Hamilton, 3d Regiment, Conn. N.G.

MERRILL—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, 1902, Major James C. Merrill, surgeon U.S.A.

TILTON—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 18, 1902, Mrs. Sallie A. Tilton, widow of the late Hon. Warren Tilton, of Boston, Mass., and mother of Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U.S.A., retired, and W. C. Tilton.

WHIPPLE—At Newport, R.I., Oct. 27, 1902, Major John Whipple, who served in the 1st Rhode Island Cav. during the Civil War.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A London despatch of Oct. 27 says: "The British Admiralty has given out contracts for the construction of three warships described as 'scouts.' They will have a speed of 25 1-4 knots, when in fighting trim, their engines will be of 17,000 horse power, and their sea-going qualities will be superior to those of the torpedo boat destroyers."

Engineering reports that the tonnage of merchant ships in course of construction in the United Kingdom is less than it has been at any time since 1897. Five years ago, the work on hand, which had been fluctuating for some time between 600,000 and 800,000 tons, began to show a steady improvement, and finally reached the top point of 1,414,120 tons. Then came a steady drop to 1,000,714 tons, the decrease being about 40,000 tons per month.

The Army and Navy Gazette reports that all the officers of a distinguished cavalry regiment now stationed in India, who are at home on leave, have been ordered to return forthwith, and they started for India

on Oct. 24. It is understood that something so serious happened recently in the mess on a great guest night that so many officers were placed under arrest, that the recall of all the others became necessary.

A commission has been appointed to delimitate the Anglo-French frontier between the Niger and Tchad, West Africa.

The danger of bringing naval guns into an engagement on land was shown at the battle of Colenso, where Lieutenant Ogilvy, R.N., reported that twenty-eight oxen, belonging to his guns were killed, wounded, or lost, that many of the native drivers had bolted, and that his guns were got away each by a team of artillery horses, who galloped them up the hill to the rear.

The Admiralty directs that vessels below 30-knot destroyers are to have their armament changed; 27-knot destroyers are to carry in future only one torpedo tube instead of two, and first-class torpedo boats are to carry only three torpedo tubes instead of five. This is to enable the craft to move with greater celerity when attacking hostile ships at night.

While W. Brockman, torpedo gunner, of the H.M.S. Magnificent, now in the Mediterranean, was superintending the lowering of the boat's davits, they fell outboard, and the guy—a steel wire used to keep the davits in place—falling with it, caught his left ankle with such violence as to completely sever his foot, and the ship's doctors were compelled to amputate the leg farther up.

Two farms for feeding military mounts have been established by the British War Office in the Orange River colony, S.A., and others will follow.

A balloon supposed to be carrying military despatches beat a body of fifty volunteer cyclists two to one in a race from Crystal Palace, London.

French naval officers stationed in hot latitudes are to be allowed to pay official visits in white jackets with epaulets.

The United Service Gazette reports that a large number of ex-soldiers are to be given employment with a view to relieve British soldiers from irksome duties and fatigues which interfere with their proper training. A fairly remunerative pay is to be given, together with a semi-military uniform. The ex-soldiers are to be allowed free medical attendance and use of regimental institutes and quarters are to be provided when available.

Contracts for the construction of three very high speed war vessels, known as "scouts," have been given out by the British Admiralty. These vessels are to have a speed of 25 1-4 knots when in fighting trim, and their engines are to develop 17,000 horse power. The sea going qualities of the war ships must be superior to that of the torpedo boat destroyers.

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The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Sonoma, Ventura, Nov. 27; Sierra, Dec. 18.

From Vancouver, B.C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong; Athenian, Nov. 17; Empress of China, Dec. 1; Empress of India, Dec. 29.

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From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Olympia, Nov. 6; Victoria, Nov. 20; Duke of Fife, Dec. 4; Tacoma, Dec. 25; Glenogle, Jan. 8.

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FIGHTING COMM. STOCKTON. The Princeton Alumni Weekly gives extracts from an old sailor's log, which contains some extraordinary stories of the adventures of the late Commodore F. R. Stockton, U.S. Senator from New Jersey, the man who brought John Ericsson to this country, and with him the ideas that resulted in the introduction of the screw into our Navy, the invention of the monitor, and other changes that have revolutionized not only our Navy, but the navies of the world.

The log was kept by Asst. Surg. Edw. R. Squibb, U.S.N., who resigned in 1857, and was on the U.S. storeship Erie at Gibraltar in 1849, when the vessel Stockton was sent in there to get supplies. It was the common practice of British navy officers at that time who were still smarting under their defeats in the War of 1812, to insult Americans on all possible occasions. Learning on his arrival at Gibraltar that our Consul, who was a peaceable old man of family, had been grossly insulted by an English officer, Stockton sought out this officer and so grossly insulted him in turn that he was obliged to send a challenge. When the two met Stockton maimed his man for life. When he started to leave he was arrested by the guard. He then stated that the honor of the regiment was pledged for his return to the boat and was insolently told that there was no dependence to be placed on his word. Stockton immediately clenched the officer and with him sprang over the precipice, falling a distance of some thirty or forty feet. When he gained his senses, he found the Englishman dead in his arms. He immediately got up and made the best of his way, bleeding and bruised, toward his boat. When he had come into the public road again, he saw an officer on horseback and begged him, if he had any pity or honor, to lend him his horse. The officer replied that he would see all the Yankees in creation d-d first.

"This was enough for Stockton. He seized him by the leg, capsized him off his horse, got into the saddle himself and rode to the Ragged Staff Stairs. Here he found himself impeded by two soldiers with fixed bayonets, with orders to arrest every one who attempted to pass. While talking and explaining to them, he got close upon them, pushed their bayonets aside and sprang over the parapet. Here again he lost all sensibility from the fall and was only aroused by the victorious cheering of his boat's crew, who had picked him up, pulled off into the bay and then stopped to cheer. The result of this expedition was that he immediately challenged the whole regiment for their dishonor and bad faith to him, his adversary having pledged his honor that he should not be molested if he came ashore to fight. A meeting was arranged for, but when Stockton went ashore with a picked boat's crew armed with cutlasses and pistols he found seven or eight English officers, disarmed and in charge of a guard of Spanish soldiers, all sitting down, with their guns stacked close by, evidently waiting for the result of some message which they had sent to the rock. Stockton returned to his crew, explained what he was going to do and told them

to desist as long as possible from the use of their arms, particularly the pistols. They all crept softly up, took the guard by surprise, and before they could use their arms effectually had them all tied upon the ground. 'Now,' says Stockton to the officers, 'we can have our fight undisturbed.'

The Englishman was picked by lot, but as Stockton had got acquainted with him meantime, he said, 'I don't want to fight this man. He is the only one among you that I know, and although I have only known him for twenty minutes I believe him to be a gentleman; I had rather fight any two or three of the rest of you than this one man.'

'They all went aside, and, after talking a little, returned, and the officer of highest rank said: 'Capt. Stockton, this matter has gone far enough. The truth is that the whole quarrel was brought on by a single coward among us, and now we wish to know if it will satisfy you that we pledge ourselves that this man shall be sent immediately to England and cashed.'

'Stockton replied that he would be perfectly satisfied with that, and they parted in amity. A few days afterward he was invited on shore and was shown that they had fulfilled their engagement.'

Recently a Kansas old soldier sent the following letter to the Pension Department:

'Topeka, Oct. 3, 1902.'

'To the Honorable Pension Commissioner:

'Having become converted to the belief commonly known as Christian Science, I herewith voluntarily surrender all claim to the pension which I have been drawing for the last twelve years. My pension was allowed on account of alleged rheumatism and alleged stomach trouble, contracted during my service in the Civil War, and the mortal error which made me think I had them also made the doctors who examined me think the same. But I am now convinced that there is no such thing as rheumatism or stomach trouble; that, by the blessing of God, I am free from error, and that I have no right to take money from the Government on account of a cause which does not exist.'

The official who sent the above letter to 'The Kansas City Journal' withheld the name of the old soldier who wrote it. If Christian Science should spread among the pensioners!

Arrangements have been made whereby the Prudential Insurance Company of America will acquire enough of the new stock of the Fidelity Trust Co., which has just increased its capital from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, to give the Prudential the absolute control of the trust company. A large proportion of the balance of the stock will be taken by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The bulk of the fund received by the Fidelity Trust Company through this increase of its capital is to be used in the acquisition of a controlling interest in the entire capital stock of the Prudential Insurance Company. Thus the Prudential will control the Fidelity Company and the Fidelity will own a majority of the



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